The Massillon Independent.

WHOLE NO 1792 | MASSILLON, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 19, 1895 | XXXIV—NO. 24

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. H. KIKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON. Established in 1824. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN' dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

B. & B

Our Prediction

Made months ago, has been verified to the letter:

PLAIDS

are among the most fashionable fabrics for the autumn and winter season and this department given up entirely to our immense assortments is a good sized store in itself. Almost a thousand styles,

5c to $2.00 a yard

2,000 yards double width **Imported Plaids** in new shades, navy, brown and other refined quiet colorings, not unusual for these goods to be imported and sold for all wool. We tell you just what they are—not quite all wool, but fine, nice goods and wonderful values at

25c a yard.

Assorted, fine **Aright Plaids**, all wool, 36 to 40 inches wide,

35c, 50c 65 and 75c

Almost a hundred styles artistic **Silk and Wool Plaids,** entirely new weaves and color combinations, 38 to 50 inches wide,

50c, 60c, 75c, 85c to $1.00 a yard.

Stylish Rough Plaids

quiet but ultra combinations, distinctly foreign in appearance, and the up-to-date dresser will select them on sight,

$1.00 and $1.25 a yd.

Such an assortment of medium to finest **American and Foreign Dress Goods** and suitings at the prices 'twill be impossible to find,

25c to $2.25

You're coming to the Exposition, of course, and to fail to see those splendid values will be against your own interest. If you can't come, write for samples, and save money if you buy.

BOGGS & BUHL,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

Small Beginnings

Make great endings sometimes. Ailments that we are apt to consider trivial often grow, through neglect into atrocious maladies, dangerous in themselves and productive of others. It is the disregard of the earlier indications of ill health which leads to the establishment of all sorts of maladies on a chronic basis. Moreover, there are certain disorders incident to the season, such as malaria and rheumatism, against which it is always desirable to fortify the system after exposure to the conditions which produce them. Cold, damp and miasma are surely counteracted by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. After you have incurred risk from these influences, a wineglassful or two of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters directly afterward should be swallowed. For malaria, dyspepsia, liver complaint, kidney and bladder trouble, nervousness and debility it is the most deservedly popular of remedies and preventives. A wineglassful before meals promotes appetite.

Farm, For Sale.

I will sell my farm, consisting of 122 acres, located 1 mile north-east of Bolivar, in Bethlehem township, Stark county. This farm is under a good state of cultivation: soil is a very rich, sandy loam; good new buildings; three good wells; young orchard, all kinds of fruit. The said farm will rent for 7 per cent. annually on the investment. For further particulars, call on the owner, Geo. H. Koehler.

Now is the time to subscribe.

THE OHIO MONUMENTS

They Are Dedicated on Chickamauga Field Today.

GOV. M'KINLEY THE ORATOR.

He Relates the Part Ohio Soldiers Took on the Field of Death and Valor—The Monuments Turned Over to the National Government.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 18.—The Ohio monuments on the Chickamauga battlefield were formally dedicated today.

Governor McKinley, in receiving the monuments from the state commission, which were afterwards turned over to the national government, said in part:

"I receive the Ohio monuments from your hands in behalf of the state of Ohio to be dedicated as a perpetual memorial to the Ohio soldiers who fought on this field Ohio is here today because her citizen soldiery was here then. We are here, not as then with arms in our hands, but with fraternal affection in our hearts. Her soldiers constituted quite one-fifth of all those engaged on this bloody field in defense of the Union."

He then enumerated the infantry and cavalry regiments and batteries, and then said:

"In all there were 42 regiments of infantry, three regiments of cavalry and battalion of sharpshooters, and nine batteries of artillery, making a total of 55 organizations. This was Ohio's contribution to this historic battle fought on this historic field.

"Ohio had a large representation here than upon any other field of the war. Her soldiers were in every battle, assault, siege and skirmish from Bull Run to Appomattox; and no history of the war can be written that will not record the services of Ohio's volunteer army.

"They did heroic service upon every field, but on this a larger number of Ohio soldiers were concentrated than upon any other field of the war: and on no other field was there a higher exhibition of soldiery valor and vigor than here. Ohio had more soldiers on this field than came from any other state on the Union side, and more than came from any of the states in rebellion, except that of Tennessee. Some of Ohio's most illustrious officers were in command of corps, divisions, brigades and regiments, who gave direction on every part of the wide-stretching field."

Governor McKinley then praised the deeds of General Rosecrans and a number of other officers, all Ohio men, on the field of battle here and gave several notable incidents in which Ohio men participated. Ohio troops, he said, opened the battle of Chickamauga on 19th and 20th of September.

Before closing his remarks, he said: "The war has been over 31 years. There never has been any trouble since between the men who fought on the one side or the other. The trouble has been between the men who fought on neither side—who could get on the one side or the other, as occasion or interest demanded. The bitterness and resentments of the war belong to the past, and its glories are the common heritage of us all. What was won in that great conflict belongs just as securely to those who lost as to those who triumphed."

Deaths From Fatal Kerosene.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 18.—Mrs. Henry Nolan, living at 2054 Elizabeth street, has been fatally burned and her infant son, Henry, Jr., was burned to death. The mother tried to start a fire with kerosene, pouring the oil from a can into the stove A terrific explosion followed and almost in an instant she was enveloped in flames. She succeeded in getting out of the house with one child, Willie, who was also severely but not fatally burned. Henry was dead when found and Mrs. Nolan will die. Several neighbors were badly burned in attempting to rescue him. The house was entirely consumed.

SMALL OHIO HAPPENINGS.

The Clark county agricultural board ran from $700 to $1,000 behind on the fair this year.

Amos Nending, for the past four years a fugitive from justice, returned to Circleville and was arrested on three charges of forgery

Half an hour after Gilbert Johnson was taken from his home at Pitchin, Clarke county, on a charge of murder, his wife gave birth to a girl.

The state board of health will investigate reports that cases of typhoid fever have originated at Lakeside, Ottawa county's religious resort.

A sliver from a log cut by the buzzsaw struck Fireman Mershon of Portsmouth in the left eye, knocking out the ball, splitting his nose and lodging in the other eye He will be totally blind

Isaac Strider of Greenfield was arrested charged with violating revenue law, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Joseph Hidy, and placed under $250 bond, which he failed to secure.

A reunion of the McCan family of Mechanicsburg was held at Fountain park About 40 relatives, numbering four generations, from the aged great-grandmother to the infant of a few months, were present.

A letter has been received at Columbus by friends of W. F. Kemmler, now United States consul at Barmen, Germany, in which he says that the fees of the office do not pay his expenses, and that he is coming home.

Two large horses ran away with the water tank of a threshing machine engine, near Cedarville A. L Henderson, aged 75, was run over by the wagon, his head badly mashed, a leg and arm broken and nearly all his ribs crushed. He cannot live Miss Kate Healey of Xenia was also knocked down and pretty badly bruised.

In the Scioto common pleas court G. W Cutright sues Constantina Glatz. About 20 years ago defendant contracted with Cutright to transfer to him her property, worth about $500, for which Cutright agreed to take care of her during the remaining years of her life Cutright says it has proved an unprofitable investment. The old lady fell heir to $12,000 several months ago and he wants a portion of it.

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS.

Their Platform Demands Sunday Observance—Morton Endorsed For President.

SARATOGA, Sept. 18.—The state Republican convention closed its session after following very closely the work mapped out by its leaders. It named this ticket for presentation to the people of the state in November next:

For secretary of state, John Palmer of Albany; comptroller, James E. Roberts of Erie; state treasurer, A. B. Colvin of Warren; for state engineer, C. W. Adams of Oneida; attorney general, F. E. Hancock of Onondaga; judge of the court of appeals, Celora E. Martin of Broome.

The platform demands enforcement of the Sunday liquor law and preservation of the Sabbath.

It scores the Democratic administration for what it declares its failure to defend the rights of American citizens resident or traveling in foreign countries, and for permitting foreign countries to encroach on the Western hemisphere.

The tariff and the handling of the deficiency question by the last Democratic congress receive condemnation. A sound and stable currency, giving the people a dollar's worth for a dollar, is endorsed.

The return of prosperity is declared to have resulted from the election of a Republican congress, giving confidence to the people in the assurance that no further tariff tinkering will be possible.

The passage by the Democrats of the income tax is condemned.

Governor Morton's wise and patriotic administration is endorsed, and his candidacy for president formally launched.

With everything apparently running smoothly, the leaders were suddenly confronted with the statement made by State Committeeman George Urban, Jr., and Senator Persons, that if the Mahaney delegation from the First district was seated the Erie county delegation would leave the convention, and Mr. Roberts' name would be withdrawn from the convention, thus breaking the seate. When the convention met the committee reported against Mr. Mahaney. It was learned that the vote was 116 against and 15 for, the deciding vote having been cast by Mr. Wheeler of Utica. Thus was the catastrophe averted.

The next nearest approach to a break in the plans came when Warner Miller introduced his resolution for the protection of the American Sabbath, and the carrying out of the excise laws. The leaders, who had proclaimed against any excise action, accepted the situation, and the result was that all friction ceased. Action on enlargement of the state committee was tabled, and local Sunday option for counties was also killed.

Glen Ford McKinney Found.

DENVER, Sept. 18.—Glen Ford McKinney, the young New York lawyer, son of John L. McKinney of Titusville, Pa., who became separated from his father and other companions on a hunting expedition in Northwest Colorado has been found alive and well. He had been hunting and had shot an elk, crippling it He followed the wounded animal until dark, and then built a fire and camped where he was until the following day.

Mrs. Langtry Sues For Divorce.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—Mrs. Emilie Charlotte Langtry has, through Attorneys Dunn and McPike, filed an action for divorce from her husband, Edward Langtry, in the superior court of Lake county, where the famous Jersey Lily has considerable property. Her grounds for divorce from Mr. Langtry are specified as desertion and failure to provide for his wife and daughter, a girl of 14 years.

Killed at a Bullfight.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 18 —Two men were killed and five injured at a bullfight at Sawangel on account of a floor giving way. Sawangel in a pretty suburban town, the favorite rainy season resort of the aristocracy.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Pittsburg—										R	H	E
Pittsburg	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	2—	7	11	7
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	5	1—10	7	4	

Batteries—Merritt, Foreman, Hawley and Moran Kittredge and Griffith. Umpire—Emslie Attendance, 2,800.

Second game—										R	H	E
Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	4	1
Chicago	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0—	7	10	0

Batteries—Merritt, Hawley and Moran Donohue and Terry Umpire—Emslie. Attendance, 1,200

At Boston—										R	H	E
Boston	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—	5	9	4
Baltimore	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0—	6	11	2

Batteries—Tenny and Sullivan; Clarke and Clarkson Umpire — Murray Attendance, 8,000.

Second game—										R	H	E
Boston	0	2	3	0	*				—	5	5	1
Baltimore	1	1	0	0	1				—		8	0

Batteries—Ganzel and Nichols; Robinson and McMahon Umpire—Murray. Attendance, 8,000

At Washington—										R	H	E
Washington	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	—	5	9	3
Brooklyn	4	5	0	1	0	2	0	*	—12	13	0	

Batteries—McGuire, Anderson and Gilroy Grim, Stein and Dailey. Umpire—Keefe Attendance, 1,250.

At Cleveland—										R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	3	* —	7	9	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	3	3

Batteries—Zimmer and Young. Vaughn and Foreman Umpire—O'Day. Attendance, 3,000

At Louisville—										R	H	E
Louisville	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0—	5	9	0
St Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	4	5

Batteries—Warner and McCreery, Otten and McDougal Umpire—McDonald. Attendance, 500.

At New York—										R	H	E
New York	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	* —	8	12	2
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1—	7	12	1

Batteries—Wilson and Rusie, Clements and Taylor Umpire—Hurst Attendance, 1,200

Standing of the Clubs.

	W	L	Pc.		W	L	Pc.
Baltimore	79	40	664	Boston	64	56	.5
Cleveland	79	45	642	New York	64	57	.52
Phila	74	48	607	Cincinnati	60	58	508
Chicago		55	546	Washton		79	329
Brooklyn	60	58	545	St Louis	56	84	305
Pittsburg	65	57		Louisville	30	91	248

League Games Today.

Chicago at Pittsburg Baltimore at Boston, Cincinnati at Cleveland, St Louis at Louisville, Brooklyn at Washington and New York at Philadelphia.

NO NEW BOND ISSUE.

Such Talk Has About Ended In Washington.

THEY ARE NOT NEEDED NOW.

Exchange of Large U. S. Notes For Small Ones Will Stiffen Interest Rates and Incidentally Stop Gold Withdrawals State of the Treasury Reserve.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Reports to the treasury department show that $250,000 in gold has been withdrawn from the sub-treasury at New York for export, and that $250,000 in gold was deposited by a Rochester (N. Y.) bank, which offsets the withdrawals, leaving the true amountof the reserve at the close of business $95,382,528.

Under normal conditions, the treasury gains some gold nearly every day, as banks in all of the sub-treasury cities prefer to exchange for notes any small amounts of gold they may take in over their counters, especially if their coin reserve is in no need of replenishing. During the last few weeks the aggregate of these deposits has been considerable, the offers of large amounts, however, have not been plentiful, except when accompanied by conditions the department could not accept.

At New York $436,000 in large United States notes has been deposited in exchange for small notes to be shipped to a number of points, east, south and west. These exchanges are received with satisfaction at the department, as they reduce the supply of cash, which in time, it is argued, is sure to result in a stiffening of the rates of interest, and incidentally to a cessation of the withdrawals of gold for foreign investment.

The talk of an early bond issue has practically died out here, the opinion among officials being that while President Cleveland will protect the national credit, when in danger, by any means within his power, the present situation is not such as to call for any action on his part. Those persons best qualified to speak on the subject say that another bond issue is certainly not within the probabilities.

OFFICIALS ARE CRIMINALS.

Serious Charges Against Californians at the National Prison Congress.

DENVER, Sept. 18.—A sensation has been created in the prison congress by a paper on "Politics and crime," written by Amos G. Warner, professor of economics and social science in the Leland Stanford university of California and read by John N. Dryden of Kearney, Neb.

"If the state itself is under the influence of criminals," said the doctor, boldly plunging into his subject, "how can it hope to reform criminals? Setting a thief to catch a thief was an old-time doctrine, but the plan of setting a thief to reform a thief has never yet been defended The representatives of the state with which criminals are most frequently brought into contact are policemen, police justices, sheriffs, sheriffs' deputies and jailkeepers, only a shade, if at all, better than the criminals themselves."

Warden W. E. Hale of San Quentin, Cal., who for six years prior to assuming charge of the prison, had been sheriff of Alameda county, said that he wanted to brand some of the allegations as to corruption in California as false.

It was the sentiment of the delegates that a man of Prof Warner's standing would not make such broad assertions unless he was able to back them up. The paper was ordered filed and thanks sent to the professor.

Three Vessels Quarantined.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—Three vessels are at the quarantine station, at Angel island. They are the Pacific mail steamer City of Rio de Janeiro, the Honolulu packet S. C. Allen and the British ship Merioneth, from the port of Rio de Janeiro. The government authorities on the islands are hard at work fumigating passengers, baggage, freight, ballast and vessels. The utmost pains are being taken to prevent the introduction of cholera from Honolulu or the Orient.

Held Up by a Drummer.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 18.—P. D. Christian, thought to be a tobacco drummer from Lynchburg, Va., held up a saloonkeeper at the pistol's point and took $5 from him. He then ran and was only captured after a chase of more than a mile. He is believed to be insane from the effects of liquor.

Dunraven Going Home.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 18.—A private telegram received here from H M. Kersey, Lord Dunraven's representative, states that his lordship intends to leave for England tomorrow on the yacht Valkhalla, owned by his friend, Mr. Laycock.

The Turks Afraid of England.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A dispatch to The Chronicle from Constantinople says that the British minister's yacht has been under steam for the last 24 hours awaiting dispatches for the fleet. Great apprehension is felt among the Turks.

Thirty-Five Filibusters Caught.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla, Sept. 18.—The United States revenue cutter Winona has picked up off Pine Key, a schooner with 35 Cubans on board, believed to be filibusters. The men have been placed under bond for a hearing.

Infernal Machine Found.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—An infernal machine has been found in the window of a private house in the Rue St. Denis.

James Holmes, a wealthy farmer of Perryton, in the eastern part of Licking county, was found dead in his pasture field. Heart disease.

OMAHA A. P. A. WON.

Nebraska Supreme Court Decides Against the Old Police Commissioner.

OMAHA, Sept. 18.—The American Protective association police commission has discharged Chief of Police White and replaced with ex-Sergeant Sigwart as acting chief, who was discharged several months ago for alleged corrupt practices. Other men who were discharged for alleged incompetency have been placed on the force, notably ex-Chief Detective Haze, who is made sergeant.

A special from Lincoln says: The supreme court has filed its decision in the Omaha fire and police commission case with the clerk of the court. The decision in substance finds for the new board of fire and police commissioners and declares the act constitutional. Upon the point raised by attorneys for the old board, that Governor Holcomb did not attend the meeting of Churchill and Russel at the time the new board was named the court, holds that the interests of a state or municipality are not to be jeopardized by the action of one party. In conclusion the court finds that Broatch, Vandervoort and Foster, the A P. A. appointees are the lawfully constituted board of fire and police commissioners of Omaha.

STAR PUGS CAN FIGHT.

A Texas High Court Decides There Is No Law Against It

DALLAS, Sept. 18.—The Corbett-Fitzsimmons match will come off in this city. In the test glove contest case before Judge Hurt in the court of criminal appeals he held that there is no law in Texas against prizefights.

The court said: "It was I who first suggested to make prizefighting a felony. I wanted the state of Texas to take an advanced ground on the subject which I regarded as the most brutal of acts. But my private opinion has nothing to do with the law. I do not believe that under the provisions of our statues or the well settled rule of construction, this man has violated a law that has been so plainly written, that he is responsible for it, and I shall discharge him. I will give my reasons hereafter in writing."

At the closing remark some persons applauded and the court turning to them, sternly said: "I will send you all to jail."

They could not, however, be quieted. The courtroom was crowded with lawyers, preachers and pugilists.

Another Link Against Durrant.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—As the trial of Theodore Durrant progresses, strong evidence is being piled up against the defendant. The evidence introduced relative to Durrant's whereabouts on the afternoon of April 3, is directly contradictory to his statement made on the night of his arrest, that he had not seen the murdered girl after he left her on the way to school, the morning of the 3d. Martin Quinlan, an attorney, has supplied another link, testifying that he saw Durrant and a young lady walking on Bartlett street toward Emanuel church about 4:10 p. m. April 3.

Army of the Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—The Society of the Army of the Tennessee elected officers as follows: President, G. M. Dodge, Iowa, corresponding secretary, General Andrew Hickenlooper, Cincinnati; recording secretary, Colonel Cornelius Cadlo, Cincinnati; treasurer, General M. F. Force, Ohio Soldiers' home, Sandusky; vice presidents, Colonel Nelson Cole, Missouri; General O. O. Howard, U. S. A.; Captain A. C. Kemper, Ohio; Captain Joseph Dickerson, Washington; Captain E. B. Hamilton, Illinois; Colonel W. I. Shaw, Iowa; Colonel George H. Hildt, Missouri; Captain S. S. Frowe.

Brady on the Decision.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—William A. Brady, Corbett's manager, when he heard that Judge Hurt's opinion was in favor of the fight coming off at Dallas and that no legal obstacle existed which prevented Corbett and Fitzsimmons meeting in Texas, said that he was now satisfied that everything would be smooth. Corbett will leave for San Antonio to train on Oct. 2.

Stanley to Be an Editor.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Henry M. Stanley, member of parliament and explorer, has accepted the appointment of associate editor of Bishop William Taylor's monthly pictorial publication, Illustrated Africa. It was during his recent brief visit to New York, enroute to Canada, that Mr. Stanley became associated with Bishop Taylor in the present work.

The Weather.

Increasing cloudiness and probably local showers; winds shifting to southerly.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

A Spanish royal decree orders the shipment of a hundred of convicts to Cuba to fight the insurgents

The steamer Iona of the London and Edinburgh Steamship company caught afire and seven people were roasted to death.

Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the kaiser, has been made a rear admiral in the Germany navy

China has sent two gunboats to Kiu-Cheng to demand the enforcement of the penalties inflicted on the missionary murderers.

Secretary Herbert regrets that he cannot interfere in the docking of the Indiana. The battleship will go to Halifax.

The 200 Chinese actors bound for Atlanta have entered the country without the permission of the treasury department

The name of J Edward Addicks was proposed for membership in the Delaware Historical society, but action was postponed

James H Eckels, comptroller of the currency, made a statement in London expressing the determination of the government to maintain gold payments

The Provincial synod of the Church of England in Canada has rejected a motion to authorize the use of the revised New Testament

The body of David Adam, an insane man from the Dunning asylum, Chicago, was exhumed and showed shocking injuries.

CLEVELAND'S TOUCH

Of a Button Opened Atlanta's Show at Noon Today.

SOUTHERN ORATORY BURST FORTH

President Collier, Mrs. Thompson, Judge Speer and Others Made Speeches--A Colored Man Also Spoke—Nearly All the Exhibits In Place.

ATLANTA, Sept. 18.—This morning at 8 o'clock the gates of the Cotton States and International exposition were thrown ajar and for 120 days until the bells in the chimes tower toll the knell of the dying year, the exposition will be open to the people of the world. The opening was the greatest event in the history of the big show. Half of the nations of the earth were represented in the procession during the day, and the prominent speakers of the country addressed the multitude that

G. A. COLLIER.

gathered in the auditorium to witness the formal inaugural exercises

All of the buildings with the exception of those of the states of Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois and Massachusetts, have been completed, leaving only some small booths in course of erection around the grounds. Nine tenths of the exhibits are in place and when the buildings were thrown open a gorgeous sight was presented.

An imposing procession, commanded by Colonel W. L. Kellogg, U. S. A., moved to the grounds at noon from a point in the center of the city, comprising the Washington artillery of New Orleans, the Fifth regiments of regulars, the Sixth regiment of Georgia volunteers, the Third regiment of Georgia volunteers, the Atlanta artillery and a battalion of cavalry.

At the grounds addresses were delivered by President Collier, Mrs Joseph Thompson, president of the women's board; Booker T. Washington, colored: Mayor Porter King, Hon. George Brown, representing the governor, and Judge Emery Speer

Then President Cleveland, in faraway Gray Gables touched the button, which set the vast machinery in motion and the big exposition was formally opened.

A wire had been put in from Buzzard's Bay, the telegraph station for Gray Gables, the home of the president, and another wire has been put in from the auditorium to the machinery building. When the time for touching the button arrived, the wires were cleared and an operator in the auditorium notified another operator at Gray Gables. The wire running into machinery building had been connected with two electric machines attached to the valves on the big Frick engine, which drives the shafting of the machinery, and the valve on the large water pump. As soon as the president closed the electric circuit the valves were opened and steam poured into the engine As they began to act, the engineers in the building opened all the engines and started every machine in the hall.

War In Congo Free State.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Private letters, which have been received here from the Congo Free State, say that affairs there are in a condition verging upon anarchy. Encounters between Belgian forces and natives, which have been represented in official dispatches as resulting in Belgian victories, are said to have been in fact serious reverses. It is reported that two Englishmen traveling in the Congo Free State have been murdered and eaten by natives. Sixty Belgians have been killed.

Sons of Veterans Parade.

KNOXVILLE, Sept 18.—The grand parade in honor of the battlefield encampment of the Sons of Veterans was witnessed by many thousand persons. The parade was the largest and most imposing ever seen here. Governor McKinley of Ohio, Governor Upham of Wisconsin, Governor Woodbury of Vermont, Past Commander-in-Chief Lawler, G A. R. veterans and citizens took part in the parade.

Insurance Companies Sued.

PORTLAND, Or., Sept. 18.—Edwin McNeil, receiver of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company, has begun suit in the United States court against the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance companies to recover the sum of $86,500 insurance on the property destroyed in the big elevator fire on Sept 23, 1894.

The Maine Put In Commission.

BROOKLYN, Sept 18.—The big battleship Maine has been put in commission at the Brooklyn navyyard. The Maine was built at the navyyard by government employes at a cost of nearly $2,400,000, an appropriation having been made by special act of congress on Aug 3, 1886. The Maine's keel was laid in 1890. She is rated as a secondclass ship, and is one of the biggest battleships afloat belonging to the United States navy.

LETTER FROM NEWMAN.

Coal at the New Mine—The Latest Mining Controversy.

NEWMAN, Sept. 18.—Jacob Sibila, of Tuscarawas township, found his horse near Wooster, its former home.

Mrs. Thomas Masters and Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards drove to East Greenville, last Wednesday, and visited their former neighbor, Mrs. Mary Miller.

The Rev. E. P. Wise, of Massillon, preached in our church on Sunday afternoon.

Wm. Findley took in the Put-in-Bay excursion last Sunday.

James Cooney, one of Massillon's most distinguished citizens, spent several days in our village last week. Jimmie is desirous of proclaiming his fidelity to the Republican party by making several public speeches throughout the county this fall. Chairman John Thomas, please take notice.

Coal was struck in the Western Ohio coal mine, last Wednesday, at a depth of eighty-seven feet, in three weeks' time. This breaks all former records known in this vicinity for fast sinking, and as a result Managers J. L. Green and John Evans feel tickled all over. The coal is fully four feet thick and is as near the original Massillon coal as any we have yet seen. Let the good work go on.

Chris. Pitts, of Canal Fulton, contracted with the township school board of education to clean our school houses for $5 50 per room, which proves to be the best business transaction the board has enacted for some time, being a saving of nearly six dollars in this one district. While Chris. and his son were handling the sliding doors in our school building last Wednesday one of them slipped and caught the boy on the head and arm, breaking the latter. It was a miraculous escape from instant death. The boy is now getting along nicely.

We are sorry to notice that our mining interest is again in troubled waters, and judging from the remarks of J. P. Burton and E. E. Fox, in THE INDEPENDENT, our miners are doomed to a big disappointment on October 1, for we had all made up our minds that 60 cents per ton would be the price for mining after that date. Our friend Fox would have us believe that there is considerable money made by the miners at 51 cents per ton. The cold fact remains that it will puzzle the miners of this district to average $1 per day. The mine Mr. Fox selected is a good one. The place Mr. Appleby works in is one of the best and the man is one of the foremost workers we have in the district, and I am told that his son is about his equal. So the figures given could easily mislead an innocent public.

Miss Charlotte Davis, of Massillon, is spending the week in this village, the guest of her cousin, Jennie Rowlands.

North Lawrence and Urban Hill.

D. Newstetter was unable to work several days this week on account of sickness.

Fire caught in the roof of George Stanford's house Monday morning. The fire was discovered before it had gotten well started and was extinguished by the timely aid of neighbors with only slight damage.

Miss Helen Webner, of Smithville, visited at the homes of John Pollock and D. F. Mock, on Saturday and Sunday.

The Rev. J. D. Wygandt has been returned to the chapel for another year.

Jerry Krug is making extensive improvements to his pleasant dwelling.

"Our Christian Endeavor Pledge—Its Joys—Its Requirements," is the C. E. topic next Sunday evening. Mary Dittmar is the leader.

Harry Kaufman, our genial agent, is enjoying a short vacation.

E. G. Krause & Co. struck the coal on Tuesday evening in the shaft on the Wm. Reinoehl farm. Now that the shaft is down, coal will soon be taken out.

Jacob Lawrence went back to Cleveland on Wednesday, to resume his study in the medical college there.

Daisy Farmer entertained a number of her lady and gentlemen friends Tuesday evening.

McDonaldsville.

We are having lots of rain now and the fall crops are good. The farmers are cutting off corn now and the crop is good

David Stahl and C. J. Witwer returned home from their trip to Toronto, Niagara Falls and Buffalo last Tuesday. They were gone five days and had a good time.

Secretary Bliss, of Osnaburg, and Mr. Stone, of Canton, visited the Jr. O. U. A. M. meeting of this place, Thursday evening. Secretary Bliss made a grand speech on the principles of the order.

C J. Witwer and family spent Sunday with E G. Smith and family.

Who is Dr. Ottman?

Dr. Ottman, formerly of New York, now of Columbus, O., is recognized and acknowledged as one of the foremost specialists of the age. His knowledge of medicine and its application in the curing of all functional and organic diseases was gained by years of tedious toil in many of the best hospitals of both the old and new world, together with an extended and thorough course in the best schools of medicine in the world He not only is peculiarly fitted by this knowledge, but combines with it in a marked degree, an inherent and inborn natural ability. So great is this made manifest that the sufferer whom he elects to treat is indeed fortunate, for almost invariably he effects a cure even though the ailing one may have despaired of hope—been given up by others to die Dr Ottman has yielded to the importuning of friends and patients alike, and consented to visit this community affording a chance to those who desire it to consult freely with him. He will visit Massillon, Wednesday, Sept. 25, in the private parlor of the Hotel Conrad, from 9 a m to 6 p. m, One day only Consultation free and strictly confidential.

The indications are that the Stark County Fair will be first-class, September 23 to 27.

You will miss a treat if you don't go to the Stark County Fair, Sept. 23 to 27.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SUMMER ON THE FARM

NEW YORKERS TRYING AN EXPERIMENT IN AGRICULTURE.

Domesticity Under Rural Conditions—Satisfactory and Economical Living—Junius Henri Browne on Farming In New England—The Summer Boarder.

[Special Correspondence.]

THE FARM, NEAR CHOCORUA, N. H., Sept. 9.—Most city persons who have small children think a farm one of the best places for them during the summer, though unwilling perhaps to subject them to the usual farm methods of housekeeping. If they could get them on a farm and keep house themselves they would be glad to do it. Such an opportunity seldom occurs. But it has occurred to me, and I have gladly embraced it with what promises to be very desirable results.

A Rustic Experiment.

Some New York friends who bought a farm four or five years ago among the White mountains, and who, after occupying it five or six months each season since, are delighted with it, told us last spring of another farm very near them that might be leased, with the services of the farmer, the present summer. They made all the necessary arrangements. We accepted the farmer's terms and took possession July 1, trying to imagine ourselves born and bred to rusticity and rustic pursuits. This is not difficult, as all the farm work is done by the farmer, including the milking of the cow, the stabling and harnessing of the horse and many of the chores about the house. We brought our cook from town, and various offices of the household are done by members of the family, the intention being to live as economically as practicable. We merely keep house and have the full benefit of the farmer's assistance, which is valuable and efficient in numberless ways. From the adjacent villages—Chocorua, Madison, Silver Lake—meats, groceries, fruits, fish, vegetables are supplied at a slight advance on city prices, and the supply and variety are remarkable, considering our distance from the centers of things.

The children who have been in the country every summer since birth were wholly ignorant of farms and farm life until they came here. Thy are delighted with their surroundings, like all healthy children reared in town, and are literally as happy as the day is long; they run wild; they are as free as air; they make as much noise as they wish without the least disturbance to anybody; they need no supervision of any kind; they are, as they should be, and never can be in town, children of nature; they rejoice in all natural things—in the green grass, on which they can run as they list, in the big trees, the graceful hills, the distant mountains, the wild flowers, the chickens, the cats and kittens, the pigs, the cows, the horses; they like to frequent the barn, to tumble in the hay, to hunt for eggs, to pick berries, to ride on the farmer's wagon, to climb up and jump off the stone walls, to ramble and race over the fields and grassy roads, to laugh, prattle and shout from morning to night, to tear their clothes, get very dirty and very tired, to go to sleep with the birds and the fowls before dusk and awake early with keen appetites, to begin afresh the new happiness of the new day. Seeing other children barefoot, they whip off their shoes and stockings and revel in the novel luxury, wondering why they had never had the privilege before. They announce their intent to remain here always and their unwillingness to return to hateful New York, full of houses and horses and policemen that are always telling you to keep off the grass. "Our farm," they say, "is a great deal nicer than Central park, where you can't do anything but sit on benches or walk up and down with a nursemaid. I wouldn't give our farm for a thousand hateful old New Yorks."

Its Success.

The children will not soon forget their life on the farm. They enjoy it even more than I had supposed they would. It is something they are entitled to and something they ought to have for three or four months out of the 12. The country is good, with its fresh air, larger liberty, change of scene, but a farm, with its perfect freedom, its comparative solitude, its complete simplicity, is very much better. Children by going on a farm can, for awhile at least, go back to nature and so help themselves, physically and mentally, for the oncoming battle of life. We, their elders, have become hardened, cannot be restored perhaps, but it is our plain duty to do all we can for them. Most of us live mainly for our children.

I find that some other farmers in this region are willing to lease their farms and their services for about $200 the season, from three to five months, their services ranging from $15 to $16 a month, so that the expense amounts to but from $250 to $275, exclusive of housekeeping. This includes milk and eggs, such chickens, vegetables, fruits (not many necessarily) as the farm produces and the use, once or twice a week, of the horse and wagon, the transmission of letters to and from the postoffice and of luggage and passengers to and from the station. As many of the farmers have been in the habit of taking boarders (their usual price is about $7 a week per person), their houses are plainly though decently furnished, the beds are comfortable, and they have many conveniences in the kitchen and dining room. City folk are able to get on by bringing their silver, table linen, towels and a few bedclothes and such servants as they think indispensable. They can live here very cheaply, if they care to, for not much more than they would pay as board at country rates and live vastly better, as is obvious. Not a few of them have bought farms hereabout (these can be had with tracts of land of about 100 acres, most of them wooded) for from $1,500 to $2,000. $1,000 to $1,500 more being required to modernize them into suitable summer homes. Certainly $3,000 or less for such a home is very reasonable and within the means of a large number of men.

A Pictorial Region.

Chocorua, a scattering hamlet, a mile and a half away from the farm, is four miles from West Ossipee, where the express train on the Boston and Maine railroad stops, so that this is a social solitude unless you choose to make it otherwise. Chocorua is a new name, good because aboriginal, derived from the tallest peak, less than 3,500 feet, in the vicinity. The former name was Tamworth Iron Works, which the maps and the gazetteers still retain and the genial public alone know. The iron works were established, I believe, near the close of the Revolution, had no prosperity and were soon discontinued.

This county (Carroll) and Coos are the most barren part of this very barren state, for in the two lie the greater portion of the mountains. Farming hereabout, as nearly everywhere in New England, seems a sarcasm on industry, for the farmers almost never earn more than a simple livelihood by very hard work and have never had a chance of earning more. How they managed to subsist before the days of the summer boarder it is impossible to conceive. They cannot conceive themselves. The summer boarder has helped them financially, but they are less laborious, less energetic, than they were before his coming. They have become discouraged by generations of profitless, unremitting work. They have grown weary of tilling rocks and raising weeds under the name of farming. They have turned to the summer boarder, who was anxious to be taken in the beginning, and now they cannot do without him and will not try to. He has become their providence, and they trust him more than they used to the theologic one, since he serves them in better stead and is far more apprehensible. Most of the farmers in Carroll county would be glad to sell their farms for cottages to urbanists and probably will ultimately, as many have already done. What they will turn to afterward no one can see or say. But it is as clear as sunlight that farming in New Hampshire is as surely doomed as is old fashioned Calvinism.

JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE.

RICHARD CROKER.

He May Resume the Leadership of Tammany Hall.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Whether Richard Welstead Croker shall by and by reassume the place of Tammany leader or not the recent strongly expressed wish of Tammany's rank and file for him to return to America is a wonderful tribute to his personality and adds much to the interest that must attach at all times to such a character, no matter how he be regarded from a political standpoint. Undoubtedly his power is greater over "the organization" than that of any one else. Undoubtedly even

RICHARD CROKER.

it is now as strong as it ever was, in spite of the fact that he left the country on the eve of Tammany's plainly impending defeat at the polls.

One of the most interesting things about Mr. Croker has been the fact that notwithstanding his autocratic power over the members of Tammany he himself has always been controlled by a man who was even stronger than he, and whose strength was evidenced by this very control. This man is Ben Wood, the partner of Colonel William L. Brown in the ownership and publication of The News, a 1 cent afternoon newspaper of great circulation in New York, but rarely heard of and almost never seen outside this town.

Mr. Croker's turning down of Bourke Cockran, the brilliant lawyer who succeeded Grady as the "silver tongued orator of Tammany," was one of the most interesting and surprising acts in the career of the leader. It came about, so it has been said, from social jealousy between the Croker and Cockran households, and it had the result of driving out of politics one of the most brilliant men who ever sat in congress from the state of New York. At least it drove Cockran out of politics, though there have been more or less existing rumors that eventually he would go to Great Britain, as certain other Americans have done, and there stand for a seat in parliament.

Whatever may be said regarding Mr. Croker by his political opponents he has always been known to be a model husband and father. His two sons are his greatest pride, even ranking above his horses, with which he did not have as good luck in England as he expected. Mrs. Croker is spoken of as a quiet, retiring woman, who has no desire to enter society. This is not in accord with the stories of social jealousy between the Crokers and the Cockrans, but it is beyond the power of the present writer to state which is correct. Mrs. Croker has certainly been very careful to keep personally out of the public prints, and only once, so far as I have heard, was a newspaper reporter ever able to secure an interview with her. She then talked with great good sense, frankly stated that she was glad her husband had retired from politics and hoped he would remain on the outside.

CHARLES APPLEBEE.

THE OLIVE BUSINESS.

IT BIDS FAIR TO BE CALIFORNIA'S GREATEST INDUSTRY.

How the Business Was First Started—What Olive Oil Can Do—A Plea For Salads. Effect of the Oil on the Complexion—A Profitable Industry.

[Special Correspondence.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—Perhaps the coming industry of California is the olive business, which is steadily increasing. It bids fair to crowd the orange and native wine industries to the wall. Every year the American people eat more olives and salads, and necessarily there must be a supply for the demand. Women have learned that salads are beneficial to the complexion and that olive oil is an excellent remedy for certain diseases incidental to children, while the bon vivant thinks no dinner complete without a carefully prepared salad and the bitter relish of the olive.

California olive trees were planted by the seventeenth century Jesuits, who brought cuttings from the choicest olive trees in Spain. The oldest olive tree in the United States is at the mission of San Juan Capistrano, in San Diego county. The seed of this tree was brought from Barcelona, Spain, 126 years ago. This noble veteran is 50 feet high, with a trunk 5 feet in diameter. Since the first planting of olive trees in California the industry has grown so that today it embraces 700,000 trees, of which 400,000 were planted in 1893.

The olive tree reaches an average height of 20 feet. It has evergreen leaves and tiny white blossoms in small clusters. When ripe, the fruit is black red and very bitter. It is easily propagated by grafting upon seedlings from truncheons, cuttings of stems and roots from suckers, layers and protuberances planted in the ground. It begins to bear in from three to five years from planting of one-year-old rooted cuttings. In seven years the yield should be a gallon of olives to a tree, and it increases steadily for many years. Olive trees live and are fruitful for centuries. There are some now in existence in European and oriental countries which are believed to antedate the Christian era.

California olive oil is said to be quite unadulterated. Much of the Italian oil is pure, but the Bordeaux is manipulat-

AN OLIVE FIELD.

ed, and, strangely enough, the Bordeaux is the most popular. The manufacture of olive oil is a delicate process, requiring the absolute exclusion of deleterious odors, which it quickly absorbs. The ripe berries are first partially dried, then ground to a pomace and repeatedly placed under heavy pressure. The oil thus crushed out falls into great tanks of pure water, from whose surface it is collected. Then come the processes of ripening and filtering, which demand great skill and a close observance of proper conditions.

The fruit yields from 10 to 20 per cent of its weight in oil. A fully developed tree often yields 10 gallons of oil. It may be counted on for 300 years of productiveness. It thrives on hillside soil without irrigation. It is easily injured by rough handling, but it is quite free from insects. At seven years from planting the gross return per acre may be figured at $500.

The old Mission olive is said to contain five times as much oil as the Queen olive. Probably among 30 or 40 pits you will find a single kernel. It is soft fleshed and tickles the palate beautifully when properly pickled. Sometimes you will find in a bottle of pickled olives one that does not taste well. This olive was bruised in the harvesting. It was knocked off instead of being carefully picked. A bruised olive, provided it has no mold on it, can be used for oil if used at once, but an injured and moldy olive will spoil a whole cask of oil. Here are some of the things olive oil can do: It is an antidote to mushroom poisoning if liberally mixed with powdered charcoal. Indeed it is a safe antidote in most cases of poisoning, except with that of phosphorus, where it should not be used. Mixed with an equal portion of limewater it makes a capital application to burned surfaces. In powder accidents, involving the eyes, it is a very soothing application. It is a good mixture in cases of smallpox. Mixed with turpentine it is an excellent remedy for the tender abdomen that accompanies typhoid fever. For teething, fretful babies, nothing is so good as a daily bath of olive oil. In cases of scarlet fever oiling is wonderfully good. For kidney and intestinal disturbances it is invaluable.

If people would eat more salads and fewer pancakes, doughnuts and apple dumplings they would be healthier, handsomer and happier. Americans live in a climate peculiarly trying to stomach, lungs, liver, skin, teeth and temper. Dyspepsia is an omnipresent fiend. There is great need of oils and fats in the United States and less of flour, soda and sour milk. Nations who use a sufficiency of fats and oils are famous for beautiful teeth, hair and fine complexions. Mme. Recamier and Ninon de l'Enclos ate salads for breakfast as well as for dinner. Cleopatra and Zenobia reveled in olive oil, and the beautiful Borgia ate salad three times a day. Nothing is so good for the complexion as a daily salad of lettuce, cucumbers, tomatoes, cress, dandelion, asparagus—in fact, any fresh vegetable which grows above the ground, well drenched with good, pure olive oil.

EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER.

AMERICA AT WESTMINSTER.

Yankee Blood In the British House of Parliament.

[Special Correspondence.]

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Few people on the other side of the Atlantic have any idea of the extent to which American blood and American influence are represented in English political life. A very large proportion of the members of the national legislature, as now constituted, have American wives, American mothers or near kinsfolk, while others again have spent a portion of their lives in the United States or still retain their houses of business and chief interests in this country. Thus the Hon. Charles Ramsay, brother to the late Earl of Dalhousie and husband of Miss Estelle Garrison of New York, was defeated in his recent attempt to secure his re-election to parliament for the constituency of Forfarshire by Mr. James Martin-White, head of the New York firm of White & Co.

Both Mr. Burdett-Coutts and his brother, Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, were born in the United States and reared in Brooklyn before being taken across the water to complete their education in England. They have a large number of relatives still living at Philadelphia. Dr. J. F. Fox, too, who represents Kings county in parliament, although born in Cork, spent all the early part of his life in New York and in Troy, first of all as a schoolteacher and then as a physician with a large practice. Mr. Joe Chamberlain, the member for Birmingham and secretary of state for the colonies, is married to a daughter of that Mr. Endicott who was at the head of the United States war department in the last Cleveland administration, and it is no secret that his son, Austin, who holds office as civil lord of the admiralty, is very susceptible to the influence of his charming stepmother, with whom he is a great favorite.

The undersecretary of state for foreign affairs, the Hon. George Nathaniel Curzon, heir to Lord Scarsdale, recently became the husband of Miss Leiter of Washington and Chicago and defeated at the polls a few weeks ago Sir Herbert Naylor-Leyland, formerly member for Colchester, and who is married to Miss Jennie Chamberlain of Cleveland. Lady Harcourt, whose husband was the chancellor of the exchequer in the defunct Rosebery administration and who has just been elected for a Welsh constituency, after being defeated at Derby, is a daughter of the celebrated American historian and diplomat, John Lothrop Motley, the friend and schoolmate of Prince Bismarck. Mr. Smith-Barry, the representative of Huntingdonshire in the new parliament, and one of the great landowners in Ireland, is married to Mrs. Post of New York, a daughter of General Wadsworth of the United States army, while Mr. C. J. Murray, who makes his reappearance in parliament as the Conservative member for Coventry, has likewise Wadsworth blood in his veins, the late Lady Murray, his mother, having been a daughter of Mr. James Wadsworth of New York.

Meath is represented at Westminster by Mr. John Parnell, who until the time when the death of his famous brother rescued him from obscurity was employed in managing a fruit farm at Westpoint, in Georgia. His mother, as everybody knows, is a daughter of the celebrated United States admiral, Charles Stewart. Among his colleagues in the Nationalist party in parliament is Thomas Power-O'Connor, married to a daughter of Judge Paschal of Texas. Mr. John Bidulph-Martin, the member for Finsbury, has a branch of his London bank in New York and is wedded to the American lady who achieved so much notoriety in this country under the name of Victoria Woodhull, while her sister, Tennessee Claflin, now the wife of Sir Francis Cook, is the stepmother of Mr. F. L. Cook, the Conservative member for Lambeth.

The Hon. Valentine Duncombe, member for Cumberland, spent a number of years in this country after being disowned by his family in consequence of his unfortunate marriage with a music hall star of the name of Nellie Lemar. The couple underwent no end of misery and suffering in America, and it was only when downright starvation stared them in the face that they returned to England, Mr. Duncombe's parents, the Earl and Countess of Feversham, restoring him to their favor as soon as ever he had succeeded in obtaining a divorce from his somewhat peculiar wife. He is the only surviving brother of the beautiful Duchess of Leinster, who died the other day, as well as of Lady Helen Vincent and of that Lady Ulrica Duncombe whose rejection of the suit of Lord Houghton, now earl of Crewe, is popularly credited with having inspired his muse in writing his recently issued volume of poems. Mr. E. W. Beckett, a cousin of Mr. Duncombe and heir to the clockmaking peer, Lord Grimthorpe, was married to Miss Lucy Tracy-Lee of New York, but lost his wife a couple of years ago during the great influenza epidemic, while another member of parliament, Mr. Channing, who represents Northamptonshire, is a son-in-law of Mr. Henry Bryant of Boston. Sir Francis Evans, the member for Southampton, is married to Marie Stevens, daughter of the former attorney general of the state of New York; Lord Edmond Fitzmorice, who was formerly undersecretary of state for foreign affairs, and who sat for Caine, married in 1889 the daughter of W. J. Fitzgerald of Litchfield, Conn.

Those who have American associations in the shape of wives, mothers and sisters-in-law comprise, among others, the Earl of Essex, married to Miss Beach-Grant; Lord Abinger, whose mother is a daughter of Commodore Magruder of the United States navy; Lord Vernon, the husband of Miss Frances Lawrence of New York; Lord Craven, who is a son-in-law of Mr. Bradley Martin of the same city, and Lord Grantley, whose wife is the daughter of W. H. MacVicker, also of New York.

RODNEY ELLIS

FASHIONS OF TODAY.

THEIR RESEMBLANCE TO THOSE OF THE TIME OF LOUIS XVI.

A Model Taken From an Old Picture—The New Woman to Wear Whatever Is Most Becoming—A Pretty Model Costume For Home—Collars and Cuffs.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—It would puzzle poor old Louis XVI if he could appear once more to know just exactly wherein the fashion makers of today find reason to name the present or rather coming styles after him and his time. I have been to some pains to find illustrations of the modes in vogue in his time, and I find it very difficult to say just where our new gowns and coats resemble them. It is in having long stiff stomachers, with turret points and slashes cut in the low-

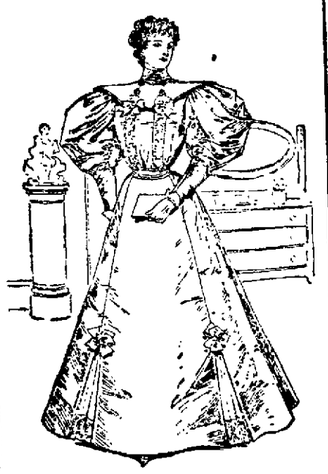
MODELS FOR WINTER STYLES.

er portions of the waists for one thing; in the wide flat collar reaching far out over the shoulders and puffed sleeves for another. It is in the stiff upturned cuff edged with handsome lace, and it also consists in two distinct styles of sleeves.

There is one model where the waist is of chestnut peau de soie, and it is laid in flat folds down each side from the back of the neck to the waist line, leaving a wide space. This is filled in by means of a white lace stomacher over pale blue silk. This leaves the front open in a sort of pompadour shape. The sleeves are loose bishops with a very full ruffle of white lace, with loops and fishtail ends of ribbon at intervals.

Another model was really taken from an old picture. The waist was in a basque form, with black velvet ribbon edging the notched parts. It was slashed all around. The stomacher was laced across with narrow black velvet ribbon. The basque was of heavy corded faille in a true sky blue. There were set rosettes across the waist and at the top. It was cut medium low, and had a deep bertha collar of white satin edged with lace. The bishop sleeves were of pale blue and white brocade, like the stiff, flaring skirt, with deep cuffs of white satin. The matter of hair dressing will have something to do with the success of this costume. Looped up curls fastened in the back to a loose knot, with a few little cowlicks across the forehead, is the proper style. Still the wearer may study her own face and adopt something as near like this as possible.

The third was just a little more pronounced. The gown itself was of puce colored satin duchess, the skirt very full and gathered all the way around, though the five front breadths were all gored. There was no trimming on it. The basque had a long pointed front, and was shorter all the rest of the way around, and there was a deep and rich embroidery of colored silks and gold thread. The whole front was covered with this and the caps to the sleeves as well as the black velvet hanging sleeves. The cuffs were of white silk. The fraise or collar will probably be modified for popular taste, but the model calls for that. Sugar loaf hats may be worn, but it is more than probable that the owner of this costume will prefer one of the quaint picture hats to wear with this. Little will it matter to the woman whether it belongs to the same reign as



A GOWN OF TODAY.

does the style of gown—not the woman who is coming, but who has landed bag and baggage. She will wear the hat in which she thinks she looks best.

It is a little difficult, too, to reconcile the advanced styles of this year of our Lord and the old time days, but they will in some way be fitted to each other, and we shall lift our hands and say, "How sweet!"

It is well for us that we can have a few gowns whose origins are not altogether lost in the musty records of the past. We can have one like a pretty and seasonable model costume for home. This was made of rich ultramarine blue mohair sicilienne, lustrous as any silk and fully as pretty. There were seven gores and one straight breadth in the back. In front there were two insets of silk of the same color in fan shape, edged with muslin embroidery. The corsage was extremely neat and tasteful, with its piped plaits and white insets and its pretty bows and fancy buttons. The tiny white cuffs and collar made it dainty besides.

OLIVE HARPER.

Famous College President

Rev. Erastus Rowley Made Well by Paine's Celery Compound.

As the school year opens, attention is directed to the oft-repeated advice of leading educators, warning teachers, parents and scholars against the fearful results of exhaustive brain work among young people.

To thousands of girls and boys, unnerved by the strain of school life, Paine's celery compound (which was first prescribed by America's greatest teacher, Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL.D., of Dartmouth college,) has been a blessing, making them well and strong, feeding the brain and nerves and enriching and purifying the blood.

The recent recommendation of Paine's celery compound by Principal Camp, of New Haven, and the equally outspoken praise of this greatest of remedies by ex-President Cook, of the National Teachers' Association, are two of the thousands of such testimonials from parents and teachers throughout the country.

Nothing in the world so strengthens the weak, so readily restores lost nerve force, so surely makes the ailing and peevish young woman or growing boy well and cheerful.

And for the aged and infirm the whole world knows its wonderful curative powers. Rev. E. Rowley, president of the famous Kentucky Female College, writing to the proprietors of Paine's celery compound says:

"I was for several years a sick man. My sickness was attended with contipation, with nervousness and insomnia, and the least excitement would cause palpitation of the heart. I have in the last three or four years used several widely advertised preparations. Finally I took Paine's celery compound and I regard it as superior to all others, especially if used strictly as you direct. By using this I do not suffer from constipation, inability to sleep, or from palpitation of the heart as formerly. I am still using Paine's celery compound at times, and shall take pleasure in recommending it to others."

Thread a Needle

With poor thread, and notice how many knots, kinks, and ravels there are to catch in the eye. Small in themselves, and yet large enough to cause no end of vexation. Use

Willimantic ★ Star Thread

and notice how smooth, strong, and even it is. It's always the same from beginning to end. Imperfections are made impossible by the most perfect methods and the most scrupulous care. Ask your dealer for it.

Send 24 cents and receive six spools of thread, any color or number, together with four bobbins for your machine, ready wound, and an interesting book on thread and sewing, free.

WILLIMANTIC THREAD CO., WILLIMANTIC, CONN.

Hansen & Blaumeiser,

SELL THE BEST

-:-Boots and Shoes-:-

IN THE CITY

Prices Way Down. - - - -

Deal With Them and Save Money.

32 East Main Street, Massillon.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

P. Morganthaler, Druggist Massillon.

$2.50 CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO.

Via "C. & B. LINE"

commencing with opening of navigation (about April 1st.) Magnificent side wheel steel steamers

"State of Ohio" and "State of New York."

DAILY TIME TABLE. SUNDAY INCLUDED.

Lv. Cleveland, 6:00 P. M. | Lv. Buffalo, 6:30 P. M.
Ar. Buffalo, 7:30 A. M | Ar. Cleveland, 7:30 A. M

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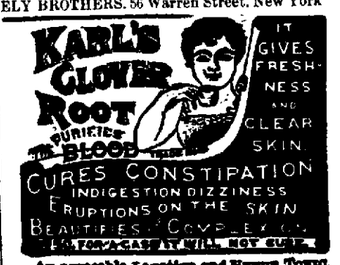

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SKETCHES BY M. QUAD

In Reduced Circumstances.

"You were not always in this situation?" I queried of a forlorn looking man who struck me for a nickel as I crossed City Hall park the other night.

"My dear man," he replied as he put his hand on my shoulder, "I have seen the time when I had money enough to buy this park."

"Is it possible?"

"And it might surprise you to know that I was once lieutenant governor of a western state."

"Indeed!"

"Yes, sir," he continued, "I have seen the time when I could pay $50 for a dinner as easily as I can now raise a nickel for a night's lodging. I had wealth, standing, friends, a luxurious home and a happy family. All have been swept away, and I am as you now see me."

"You've had hard luck. What was the matter?"

"You know what catnip is?" he asked.

"Yes."

"Well, I developed a fondness for catnip. I used to eat it in a green state—wagon loads of it. In the winter season I carried my pockets full of packages. I ate it as a horse eats hay. I had catnip tea 17 times a day. Catnip drove me to be a liar and a villain. I swindled my best friends. I robbed my wife and abused my children. I stole, forged and committed crime upon crime. By and by the end came, and I went down."

"And you still cling to catnip?"

"No, sir. On the contrary, I abhor the very name of the weed, but it is now too late. I shall never be able to climb up again."

"You say it drove you into lying?"

"It did, sir."

"And you haven't gotten over that yet, have you?"

"No, sir—not altogether."

"That's why you lied to me?"

"Yes, sir. I didn't intend to, but I lied unconsciously. What's the extra nickel for, sir?"

"For lying. You are the only liar I've met among the vags of New York, and it's an agreeable break in the monotony. Here's a third nickel. Buy catnip with it and keep your style of lying right up to the mark."

"God bless you, sir, and I'll do it!" he heartily exclaimed as he made a bee line for the nearest Bowery saloon.

He Was Pleased With Detroit.

At 1 o'clock the other morning a Woodward avenue patrolman came across an oldish man sauntering along with his pipe in his mouth and his hands crossed under his coattails, and as they met the stranger explained:

"I'm jest walkin around to see how a great city looks at night. This is an awful big town."

"Yes, it is," replied the officer.

"Jest about a hundred times as big as our town, and yit how calm and safe one feels here! I've bin walkin around fur a hull hour and met over a hundred fellers, and yit I haven't bin sassed. Nice lot o' folks here."

"Yes; Detroiters are nice people."

"I was around all day yesterday, and nobody hit me with a tomater or called me names," continued the stranger. "I went into a store and asked the price of a hat, and though I didn't buy it the clerk didn't git mad and call me a liar. I got a glass of beer in a saloon, and instead of callin me an old soak and sayin I'd better buy shoes fur my wife the bartender bowed and asked me to call again. I tell you it's mighty nice to meet such people!"

"You'll find good folks here," said the officer as he moved on.

"I know it. At the hotel where I stop they knew I wanted to be quiet and they gin me the tallest room in the house without my askin. And I want to say a word about the police. You are the third one I've met tonight. Not one of them has drawed his club on me or tried to bluff me. You could crack my skull and then go through my pockets fur the $7 in my undershirt, but you hain't that kind of man. I tell you, I'd like to live in this town!"

"Better go to the hotel and go to bed," cautioned the officer as he made his escape.

"I'm a-goin to, and there it is again. When I cum out, the clerk said he'd sot up and wait fur me to cum back, and if I got mired in a frog pond or fell into a thistle patch to holler fur him and he'd cum with a lantern. Say, I like this town, and if I kin sell my oxen this fall I'll cum in and stay a hull month and git acquainted with all the folks!"

He Will Always Think So.

On one of the ferryboats the other day a man had just got seated in a rocking chair, when a second man came along and gave him a hearty slap on the back and exclaimed:

"By George, Jim, but how are you?"

"You have made a mistake, sir," icily replied the man in the chair as he looked up.

"Waal, so I have," said the other after a second look. "I thought you was Jim for sure. You look a heap like him at first sight, but when one notices your red nose he sees where the difference comes in."

"What have you got to say about my nose, sir?" stiffly demanded the man in the chair.

"Oh, nothin. I'm not the sort of a man to go around pickin on other folks about red noses and things. One reason I took you for Jim was because of your yaller whiskers. Do you color 'em yaller?"

"Look here, sir, you are insulting me! If you want to pick a quarrel with me, just say so, and I'll give you all you want!"

"I don't want no quarrel. If yaller whiskers please you, I shan't complain. You and Jim are pretty well matched on ears. Did they grow that size naturally?"

"Durn your eyes!" shouted the man in the chair as he rose up, "but I'll drive your nose through your head if you don't go away. The idea of your talking to me like this!"

"I didn't intend to talk to you, but I mistook you for Jim Babbet. Ten feet away you look to be his twin. Yes, sir, that brick colored hair is an exact match"—

"You old scoundrel!" shouted the yaller whiskered man as he grabbed the other by the throat.

"Leave go of me! What are you pitchin into me for?"

"I'll choke the life out of you if you don't go on."

"I'm a-goin on. Seems to me you are makin a powerful fuss about nothin. You ain't Jim Babbet, but his own mother would be deceived. Even them eyebrows of yours, which look as if they was cut out of buffalo robe and stuck on, would"—

Then the yaller whiskered man choked him again and threw him over a chair and gave him a kick, and the man hunting Jim Babbet broke away and clattered down stairs to be met by the captain of the boat and the query of what had happened.

"Oh, nothin much," he replied as he tried to get back into his clothes. "I jest met a feller up there who was so techy I couldn't put my finger at him. He choked me and kicked me; but, gaul durn his pictur', he does look like Jim Babbet, and I'll stick to it to my dyin day."

His Mother's Gift.

He came up to me at Broadway and Thirty-fourth street one evening and asked if I knew of a pawnshop in the neighborhood. I told him I thought there was one only two blocks away, and he wiped a tear from his eye and pointed to a parcel under his arm and said:

"It is my mother's gift, a Bible, the last thing left me to raise money on. Yes; mother placed this book in my hands as I started out in life 15 years ago and hoped I would always be guided by its noble precepts."

"And now you must pawn it?" I asked.

"I must. It is the only thing I have left, and I must eat and sleep. I cannot tell you how it wrings my heart to have this gift go into the hands of a pawnbroker. If I could only meet a gentleman"—

"A gentleman who'd advance you $1 on the book and hold it for you?"

"That's it—that's it!" he cheerfully exclaimed. "Yes, if he'd advance me a dollar on it I could start out in life anew, and in a week I could pay the debt and have my relic back. You appear to be a kind hearted man."

"Yes, I am."

"And you don't want to see my mother's gift go to a pawnshop?"

"No."

"And you will advance me a dollar on it?"

"Not much! I'm looking around for a policeman to give you the collar! That trick has been played on me three times, and I'm getting tired of paying a dollar for a 50 cent Bible."

"Sir," exclaimed the man as he began to back away, "it is evident that you do not reverence your mother!"

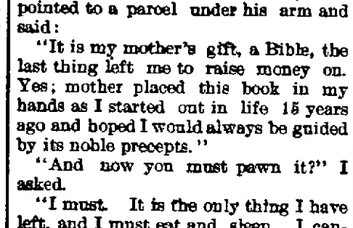
"Not in this shape—no."

"And you have no love for the good book!"

"Not at 100 per cent profit."

"And sentiment, sir—you have no sentiment—and you are a bad man, sir—and if I ever catch you on a side street I'll put a head on you and send you to the hospital for a week!"—M. Quad in Detroit Free Press.

A Very Simple Thing to Do.



—Life.

Educational Item.

First Yale Student—Have you telegraphed to the old man for money?

Second Yale Student—Yes.

"Got an answer?

"Yes, I telegraphed the old man, 'Where is that money I wrote for?' and his answer reads, 'In my inside pocket.'"—Texas Siftings.

A Sad Libel.

Blobbs—What nonsense it is for the newspapers in their accounts of weddings to describe the bride being led to the altar.

Slobbs—How so?

Blobbs—Well, most girls could find their way there in the dark.—Philadelphia Record.

Right In Spite of Himself.

"I tell you," said the pessimistic dyspeptic, "it is impossible to convict a rich man of crime in this country."

"You are right for once," admitted the other fellow." By the time his lawyers get through with him there isn't any rich man to convict."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE ARIZONA KICKER

THE CRITTER WHO RAN THE P. O. HELD UP TO SCORN.

His Habits Gave Some Loafers a Wrong Impression, but When the New Man (Who Is the Editor) Came In Things Were Changed.

During the administration of the critter who ran the postoffice up to six weeks ago it was a pretty hard thing for a stranger to make out whether it was a saloon, poker room, eating house or private club. It was the lounging place for a score of his cronies, and whenever the postmaster happened to be drunk, postal affairs came to a standstill for half a day. We promised reform in this matter when we were appointed, and the public has not been disappointed. Old Jim Hewson, Judge Coldtree, Colonel Shoate and others were in the habit of sitting around on the mailbags and spitting on the stove. We gave them notice of a change of programme, but they wouldn't take it seriously until we peeled off our coat and flung the colonel out into the corridor and broke his leg. We are sorry for him, but we do not propose to let any man's leg stand between us and the dignity which every postmaster ought to maintain.

Old Jim Hewson, who had been allowed to paw over the mail at his pleasure and take other liberties, was so heartbroken over the enforcement of the rules that he stood at the general delivery window, rested two guns on the shelf and fired 12 bullets at us as we were assorting the mail. His average shooting is fair, but on this occasion the tears in his eyes blinded him and his bullets went wild. Before the crowd frequenting the postmaster's private room could be made to understand that a new deal had taken place we had to pull a gun on Major Green, throw the Hon. Sam Johnson out of the window and lick Captain Williams until he couldn't get out of bed for a week. We have lost 40 subscribers to The Kicker, but we have jumped the dignity of the office up 500 per cent and we shall hold it there if the gun stores do not run short of ammunition.

Apologetic.

The policy of The Kicker for the last three years has been to publish as much prose and as little poetry as possible. Not one poem in a thousand reaching this office has even been read. While the mountains, valleys, rivers and plains of Arizona offer a great field for poets the demand of the times has run largely to flour and bacon. We want sturdy pioneers instead of weak backed poets—men to chop and plow instead of men to write of grim mountains and babbling brooks which don't babble. We want women who can ride a cayuse, shoot with a winchester or throw a Digger Indian over the fence instead of romantic schoolgirls with poetry in their souls. There is no poetry about opening mines, clearing up farms and dodging centipeds and rattlesnakes eight months in the year.

On another page in this issue we publish a half column poem entitled "How the Angels Came For Mary." It is that poem that we want to apologize for. It is from the pen of Mrs. Colonel Shorter, whose husband runs the well known Shorter ranch over on Bow Legged creek. During the last year she has sent us 48 different poems on 48 different subjects, and every one of them went into the wastebasket. Tuesday afternoon last something jumped off the back of a broncho at the door of The Kicker office and entered our sanctum, gun in hand. That something was Mrs. Colonel Shorter. She had the "Angel" poetry in her pocket and the alternative she gave us was to publish it or be shot to death then and there. We held out until she was ready to pull trigger and then threw up our hands. We promised to publish it, and have stuck to our word. If the "Angels Came For Mary" as Mrs. Colonel Shorter came for us we haven't any doubt that she spread her wings and sailed away with them. We had taken no precautions against such a surprise, but it will not occur again. Years hence, when Arizona has taken her place in the Union and our people have doffed their red woolen shirts and long legged boots for the latest Paris styles, we may encourage poets to the extent of 15 or 20 to the acre, but until that time arrives nothing but a gun held on a line with our right eye will induce us to publish a verse.

Simply a Mistake.

There was no shooting affray in the alley in rear of the White Wolf saloon on Tuesday evening between Captain Long and Judge Havens, as yesterday asserted in a sensational way by our esteemed contemporary. There was some shooting, but it was brought about by mistake. A week or so ago, in discussing the doings of the last congress, the captain called the judge a liar. He was honest in believing that the judge lied, and the judge wasn't sure whether he lied or not. For this reason, and also because neither was armed at the time, the matter was passed over. Tuesday evening the judge saw the captain enter the alley on his way to the back door of the saloon named and followed him to explain that he had looked up the point in dispute and discovered that he really did lie. Captain Long caught sight of his pursuer, and thinking that the judge was intending to call him down he opened fire. Each man emptied his gun before the matter was explained, but no one was hit, and they went off and had a drink together and bridged the chasm. As we said, it was all a mistake, with no foundation for a sensational article. Judge Havens lied. Captain Long honestly believed he lied. The judge satisfied himself that he was a liar and started out like a man to admit it, and there you are. Western journalism which seizes upon and magnifies such trifles invites and receives the contempt of all men whose good opinion is worth having.—M. Quad in Detroit Free Press.

THE ENGLISH COLLEGE CRICKETERS.

Star Players of Oxford and Cambridge Who Are Now In America.

Interest in cricket in this country has been revived by the visit of a team of English cricketers representing the best talent at Oxford and Cambridge. It includes 14 players, as follows: Frank Mitchell, captain; N. F. Druce, H. H. Marriott, J. Mortimer, V. T. Hill, F W. Milligan, R. A. Studd, W. McG. Hemmingway, F. A. Phillips, H. A. Arkwright, C. E. M Wilson, J. C. Hartley, C. D. Robinson and W. W. Lowe.

This is a very powerful team, numbering as it does no less than eight of the men who this year took part in the interuniversity match, which is one of the chief games of the English season. Most of the men play for their counties, and N. F Druce is included in Surrey's champion eleven. It is said that Druce's batting average for the present season is more than 35 runs an inning. Hill has played for Somerset; Hemmingway belongs to Gloucestershire; Mitchell, Milligan and Wilson to Yorkshire; Hampshire is Studd's county, and Marriott is a Leicestershireman.

CAPTAIN FRANK MITCHELL.

Captain Mitchell, who is also one of the Rugby football Blues, has batted consistently well for both Cambridge and Yorkshire, and although gifted with good defensive powers generally plays hard on the ball both back and forward. His best score of the year, and only recorded century during 1895, was for Cambridge university against Liverpool and district, when he made 155 in brilliant style. He has frequently passed the half century against the strongest professional bowling, however and is considered one of the safest batsmen on the team. He used to be considered a little slow in the field, but lately has tried his hand in the slips and proved a very useful catcher there.

In their match against the strong all New York team the Englishmen won by eight wickets.

The Origin of Cards and Chess.

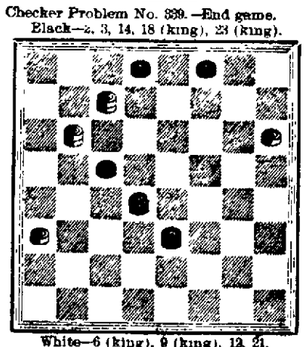
One of the attractions of the Atlanta exposition will be specimens showing the early origin of chess and card playing. It will be exhibited by Stewart Culin of the University of Pennsylvania. He has sent 34 upright cases and one large table case containing the objects in a carefully arranged series showing the evolution of the games. They tell the history of cards and chess, beginning with the more primitive forms known and extending to the present day. Mr. Culin discovered a clew to the origin of games among the American Indians.

The pack of cards is shown to have originally consisted of a bundle of practical arrows, marked with the signs of the world quarters. The feathered part of these arrows, bearing cosmical marks, was first used in fortune telling, and from this use the card games arose. In America the Indians did not get beyond the use of carved and painted staves. The American case shows the practical arrows of the McCloud river Indians of California, marked with colored ribbons by which they were distinguished. Side by side with them are the gambling sticks of the Haidas of Vancouver's island, similarly marked with rings of color and used like cards in their gambling even at the present day. In the adjoining case, devoted to eastern Asia, the practice arrows of Korea are shown, and with them the derived playing cards, here made of oiled paper, yet bearing, both on the backs and faces, devices copied from the cut feathers of the arrows.

With them are Chinese cards with the same emblems surviving as markers or indexes at the ends. These cards are double headers, as indeed were the gambling sticks, carrying back the idea of the common playing cards with double heads and index marks to the most remote antiquity.

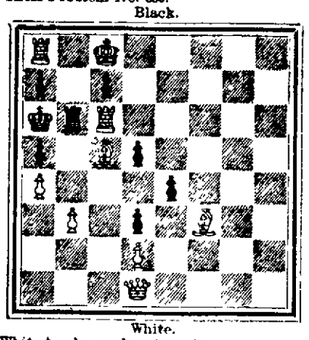
CHECKERS AND CHESS.

Checker Problem No. 339.—End game.
Black—2, 3, 14, 18 (king), 23 (king).



White—6 (king), 9 (king), 12, 21.
Black to play and win.

Chess Problem No. 339.
Black.



White.
White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTIONS.

Checker problem No. 338.

White.	Black.
1 25 to 22	1 18 to 25
2. 21 to 17	2 13 to 22
3 3 to 8	3 4 to 11
4 9 to 6	4 2 to 9
5 5 to 16	5. 12 to 19
6 27 to 23	6. 19 to 26
7. 24 to 19, and wins.	

Chess problem No. 338: [In the problem, white pawn should be on 38th square.]
White.
Key move, R to Q 3

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1895.

The present council is one of the most competent ever organized in this city, and the public has every reasonable guarantee that money entrusted to its care will be honestly expended. Through causes not of its own making it finds itself without money for legitimate public work, and the time is not far distant when a load must be negotiated or, as Mr. Kramer expressed it, the streets must be fenced in. When the council decides to ask for a bond issue or some other expedient, the public will doubtless consent, for there is now some prospect of landing on higher and safer ground. The public revenues, discreetly handled, are ample for all reasonable purposes, and out of the existing financial confusion, there is the likelihood of lower taxes coupled with greater administrative efficiency.

The card signed by "Pedestrian," today, touches upon a dangerous practice that is not indulged in by the majority of the wheelmen of the city, but one that is sufficiently general to demand attention and correction. The bicycle riders now enjoy the benefits of an ordinance that is extremely liberal. The sidewalks are theirs wherever there are no paved streets. The privilege is one that should be utilized with great discretion, and recognition of the primary rights of foot passengers. The insolence and presumption of a very few but obnoxiously ubiquitous riders is liable at some not far distant date to lead to more radical legislation which will relegate all bicycles to the streets The number of people who come to this office to make personal complaint is very numerous, and while THE INDEPENDENT could not with propriety publish these definite criticisms, it has a realization that there is justice in the demand for greater consideration for those who have not the good fortune to own bicycles.

CORRUPTION IN MASSILLON.

President Reed, of the city council, has a delicate task to face in the selection of a committee of three citizens who are to be clothed with power to investigate the illegal transactions of former members of that body. That he will discharge it satisfactorily there is no doubt The work for the committee will be onerous and distasteful in many respects, but no higher duty ever stood before residents of this community, and the gentlemen selected to make the examination owe it to themselves, to the council and to the city to accept the charge and turn the light into every dark corner to which suspicion is now directed. THE INDEPENDENT is inclined to believe that the resolution under which Mr. Reed is about to make his appointments is not sufficiently broad to enable any committee, however well intentioned, to make its labors effective, and it suggests a supplementary resolution, or whatever parliamentary device the solicitor may advise, whereby the committee can compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and records. If the thing is worth doing at all it is worth doing well, and the city, that is said to have lost between $50,000 and $80,000 within recent years, by foolish or wicked operations, can well afford to furnish counsel to such a committee, whose sessions should be open to the public and conducted with some formality. The day is past when responsibility for wrong doing can be placed at the door of one man. It is time for a general overhauling

THE LAWYERS' TRUST.

It is with difficulty that one believes that members of the Stark county bar, who are heard so often denouncing trusts and monopolies from the stump, are themselves the members of an association organized for profit that is a combination iron bound and copper riveted, whose attitude towards its individual units is expressed in the following true lawyer's story

"Now, Mr. Breeves," asked the chairman of the investigating committee, "is it not true that you took the case of Jones vs Brown on a conditional fee—that you agreed to accept a part of the amount recovered as your fee?"

"It is not true, sir," replied the lawyer "I stipulated that I should have all of it and $500 besides."

"Gentlemen," said the chairman, "I fail to see where Mr Breeves has been guilty of unprotessional conduct at all"

On that same line of intelligent reasoning the Stark county lawyers' "table of minimum fees" has been arranged The maximum scale is so far heavenward that its compilation has never yet been thought worth while Few people know what a lawyer's services cost, and THE INDEPENDENT proposes to enlighten them by copions quotations from the aforesaid table.

For oral counsel one dollar, for written counsel $5 The retainer fee in an ordinary criminal case is $10, while for a murder case it is $40, for collecting for the first $100, the fee is 10 per cent and 5 per cent upon the excess over $300, after which 2 per cent is charged on all over that amount. For obtaining a divorce or alimony when there is no contest the charge is $30. Should the defendant make reply the charge is $35. The retainer fee and charge for drawing a petition is $50, and for answering the same $50. For motions, demurrers and similar legal work $10 is imposed. No trust lawyer may charge less than $50 per day for conducting a trial in court. The examination of titles and furnishing of an abstract is worth $10. It costs the same to procure an injunction. All notary fees are somewhat lower. The charge for a protest is one dollar, and to record a copy of a certificate of protest 10 cents. Taking and certifying affidavits is worth 40 cents, and for certifying proof of claims against the estate of deceased persons 25 cents. Administering an oath and furnishing a certificate in bounty or pension cases also is worth 10 cents. For taking an acknowledgment of a deed or other instrument with certificate the charge is 40 cents. In taking depositions, every subpoena must be paid for at the rate of 50 cents each, although if the case is in the United States courts 25 cents each, is the rule. For swearing witnesses the notary receives 4 cents each, while if the case is before the United States courts he collects 10 cents.

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT.

While the miners are organizing for offensive and defensive purposes—especially the miners of this district who are employed by operators without railways back of them, THE INDEPENDENT commends to their serious attention this complaint found in the argument of J. B. Zerbe, before the local board of arbitration:

"The most dangerous factors in the coal industries at the present time are the combinations of coal and railways under one management for the benefit of stockholders of the railways. In such combinations large blocks of coal land are purchased at exceptionally low prices per acre, and the railroads are extended into these districts. These combinations, in competing for business, ignore the price of coal at the mines for the purpose of increasing their freight receipts.

"The interstate commerce law prevents the cutting of rates in many instances and in such cases, the price of coal is openly reduced to a point that compels the individual to surrender to the railway company. On railways that begin and end in one state and are therefore not controlled by the interstate commerce law, rebates are given to the coal interests controlled by the railways, greatly to the disadvantage of the operators not in such combinations."

The evil is one that should be considered by trades associations and commercial bodies everywhere, and agitated until the general assembly guarantees protection to the private investor who, while paying the same price for labor as his railroad competitor, is ground to pieces by ingenious devices briefly described in the foregoing.

CLEVELAND'S INDIFFERENCE.

The Cleveland World, replying to THE INDEPENDENT, says that the opposition of the city of Cleveland to the many propositions to waste money in attempting to dig a ship canal across Ohio from Lake Erie to the Ohio river, is sometimes misunderstood by newspaper editors of the interior. The World's line of argument is this:

"The fact is it is not assured that a canal will be built for ships across Ohio. The chief reason is that there is no need of such a canal; it could not be used to advantage if it were built THE INDEPENDENT is mistaken about the feeling of Cleveland on artificial waterways. This city is deeply interested in the ship canal question. It wants a canal that will connect the great lakes with the Atlantic ocean. Such an improvement is feasible, it has come to be a necessity and it will develop all northern Ohio, in which the beautiful city of Massillon also is situated. If a deep waterway were constructed from the lakes to the seaboard, then Massillon would be justified in calling for a deep waterway from its own town to Lake Erie, but what it wants with a deep canal to the Ohio river is past understanding

"Does the esteemed INDEPENDENT think that the business men of the city of Cleveland do not know what is best for their own city? Does it think that the city of Cleveland cannot discern the future as well as Massillon or Zanesville? Is there any knowledge on this subject that these two enterprising interior towns can get that Cleveland can not? Were there any reason for Cleveland's interest in this canal project, do these critics think it would be unable to see it?

"If Massillon and Zanesville want a ship canal, there is no good reason why they should not have one provided they pay for it An improvement with so little merit in it ought not to be taxed on all the people. Let the counties through which it is proposed to run this canal tax themselves to pay for it; perhaps they could then figure a little more closely upon its real value."

The World ought to be sufficiently familiar with the official proposals and surveys to know that the application of the term "ship canal" to the proposed deep waterway is a misnomer The plan is to construct an improved canal capable of floating such barges as were recently sent from Lorain to New York for the first time The commerce of the country needs such a waterway, and its construction is not visionary in any sense. It is not needed so much by the canal counties of Ohio as by the country at large for the purpose of supplying fuel, timber and iron at the lowest possible cost to the consumer. As to the activity and enterprise of Cleveland, it may not be out of place to suggest that the forces in control of its commercial bodies may have private axes to grind, and that the welfare of their own interests is perhaps more dear to them than the development of the state.

The art hall and floral hall on the Stark County fair grounds will be filled to overflowing Sept. 23 to 27.

FIAT MONEY AND PRICES.

Again THE INDEPENDENT publishes one of Mr. Nasby's letters, and the financial student can see, of course, how Mr. Coxey's arguments crop out in every line and paragraph. There is no longer any doubt how the "guv'ner" dreamed out his financial scheme, and its beauties are equally apparent.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,)
Oct. 15, 1878.

The October eleckshuns aint ez satisfactory ez they mite hev bin, but they will do. We hev lost Ohio, and Iowa, but we hev gobbled Injeany and West Virginny. The grate coz uv finanshel salvashen hez not ez yit passed into a triumph, but it hezn't bin killed, wich is some comfort. Ther is yit room for hope. Wheat hez come down five cents a bushel in consekence uv the dismal prospeck that ther won't be no European war and that encouragis us. The people never did ascribe the low price uv prodoose to anything but the party in power, and this drop, ef it providenshelly continyoos, will make votes for us. The price of prodoose controls a great deel more than any one hez any idea uv. I hev knowd a providenshel potato rot to elect a Democratic member of Congris.

Issaker Gavitt is growin daily more gloomy ez the prospex uv a gineral European war diminishes.

"It's crooel," sez he, with a teer in each eye. "No war in Europe, and I've got ten hogs wich I wantid a high price fur. This world is full uv disappointments. I don't suppose pork on foot will now be wuth more than three cents a pound. Wat do them European cabinits mean?"

But this is a diversion.

I supposed that when we hed ishood our fiat money that our troubles wuz over. I supposed that when the Common Counsel uv the Corners hed ishood a currency based upon the good faith uv the Corners, and hed passed an ordinance makin it legle tender, that everything wood go along smoothly, and that the era uv prosperity wich we hev all been lookin for wood immedjitly set in. But it don't work wuth a cuss. We hed expectid to be relieved uv our indebtedness to Pollock & Bigler, but unfortunitly them disturbers, with a foresite that is feendish, hev persistently refoozed the Dimocrisy uv the Corners credit for many yeers, so that we don't owe them anything. And Pollock remarked vishusly that ef we did owe him anything he wood ez soon take pay in fiat money ez anything else he wuz likely to git from us, ez he never expectid anything anyhow.

But we desidid to git even with him. I went into his store and asked for a pare uv boots.

"All rite," sed Pollock, "wat kind uv money do yoo perpose to pay in? the glorious fiat uv the present or the despised greenback uv the past?"

"Sir!" I remarked impressively, "I am too patriotic to assist in gittin our new money into cirkelashun. I shel pay in fiat, of wich I hev plenty, and more a comin."

"All rite," said Pollock, "perdoosin a little strip uv leather, "Them is the boots."

"But they is not boots," I exclaimed. "Wat kin I do with that strip uv leather?"

"Jist ez much ez I kin with yoor money. Yoo say that piece uv payer yoo hev is money—I say that piece uv leather is boots. My word is, I trust, ez good ez yoors."

And with a feendish laff he told Joe Bigler to keep an eye on me and turned around sellin substanshel boots to a nigger farmer wich hed Nashnel Bank notes

Sadly I went over to Bascom's and found ther the entire Corners discussin the finanshel sityooashen. There wuz Deekin Pogram in his old familyer chare there wuz Issaker a lyin on his back on a round table that the citizens play keerds upon when it is aroused, and Capt. M'Pelter leanin aginst the bar, all signin at the scarsity uv money and the deprest condishun uv industry. It wuz a site I hev seed a thousand times and it meltid me. I determined to demonstrate that ther wuz one patriot that wood respeck the laws uv his native place, and accept her currency

"Gentlemen," I sez, firmly. "Step up. Bascom, set em up."

Bascom hed bin takin our money for some days, and hed bin to Louisville for likker He sot out the bottle with a sardonic grin that boded us no good. We each poured out the likker, however, and placed the glasses to our respective lips. Immedjitly every man spittid the likwid out upon the floor. I turned sick, for I hed uncawshusly swallered a little uv it.

It wuz Water! the first I hed tasted for years!

"Wat does this mean, sir?" I demandid feercely

"Don't yoo like the whiskey?" wuz his anser, ez he glared feercely at me.

"Like it! Like it! Why, it's water!"

"Bless yoor sole," replied Bascom, "why don't yoo, say it's whiskey? The minit you say it's whiskey it is whiskey. Yoo say the paper you want to pay me in is a dollar, jist becoz yoo say it is a dollar, and why in bloody thunder can't yoo make whiskey out uv water by jist sayin it's whiskey? Gentlemen, this is fiat whiskey, and it's the only kind I kin git with fiat money. When you git to payin in the comfortable old greenback, or the modest nickel, all rite, I'll give yoo the reglar old bowel scorcher. But the likker is goin to assimilate to the money. I learned that word in Louisville. Ef yoo want to pay in fiat money yoo are goin to git fiat likker. Ef yoo kin imagine a peece uv paper with yoor stamp onto it is a dollar, you must likewise imagine this flooid to be good likker, and vice versy. Parson, this is all yoo will ever git with yoor kind uv money."

And he leened back agin his bottles with a defiant air, and we sank back terified

Where is the end to be? I don't know. Oh! that Butler wood carry Massychoosits, and git into power, so that his genius cood solve the problem. Ef Bascom repudiates the fiat money it is all over here.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Finanseer.

The best is always cheapest, but J. Monroe Taylor's Cream Yeast is both cheapest and best of all high grade baking powders. They have reduced the price because the cost of their materials have been reduced.

THEY WANT 60 CENTS

President Mossop on the Mining Situation.

WHAT THE MINERS WILL DEMAND

They Hold that They are Entitled to At Least 9 Cents Advance on October 1st, and that Anything Less Will be a Violation of an Understanding.

John J. Mossop, president of the Massillon district miners' organization, feels that the position of the operators, with reference to the advance anticipated on October 1st, as outlined in talks with J. P. Burton and E. E. Fox in THE INDEPENDENT, indicate as unwillingness on their part to live up to the spirit of the agreement. They declare in these interviews an intention of advancing local rates from 51 to 56 cents on October 1st, while Pittsburg district will pay 64 cents for cash mining and 69 cents when the miners are obliged to deal at company stores.

"These gentlemen forgot to state," says Mr. Mossop, "that the present prices of mining in Pittsburg district are 55 cents for cash and 60 cents for store mines, making the present difference between Massillon and Pittsburg 4 cents for cash and 9 cents for trade pay Now on October 1st, according to the Pittsburg agreement, both classes of mining will be advanced 9 cents, which will certainly entitle the Massillon miner to an advance of nine cents also, and then leave him in relatively the same place as he occupies today. Payment of a cent less would change our differential with Pittsburg, although our operators claim to be willing to maintain it.

"Mr. Burton says that he will pay as much as any man in Ohio. I would be glad to see Mr. Burton do this, as there are some Ohio operators paying 58½ cents now, and if he is speaking for the Massillon operators, he ought to do this. Now as to Mr. Fox's figures showing the high rate of pay at the Warwick mine, let me say that is the best mine in the district and it is unfair to bring out these top notch records, and keep back the others. We are willing to have every mine pay roll exhibited in order to arrive at the true average."

While Mr. Mossop discreetly declined to commit himself on the point, having only his personal opinion regarding the matter, it is clearly to be seen that the miners do not like the proposal of the operators to pay 56 cents on October 1st, and mean to demand not less than 60, that being the figure they fully expected as a condition of the Pittburg settlement. From information obtained from authoritative sources, it seems probable that refusal to pay at least 60 cents will involve the district in another strike. The men will meet on the 28th to formulate their demand.

U. B. APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. W. B. Leggett Returned to the Massillon Charge.

The East Ohio conference of the United Brethren church has adjourned at New Philadelphia, Bishop Weaver having announced the following appointments:

EAST DISTRICT.

W. O Siffert, presiding elder.
Alliance, F. M. Corl.
Bloomfield, H. Hudson.
Braceville, D. F. Reynolds.
Canton, Wm. Williamson.
Centenary, R. Watson.
Connotton, E. V. Cole.
Fairfield, G. W. Grubbs.
Louisville, D. G. Davidson.
Mt. Olive, H. A. Heylow.
New Milford, M. M. Phillips.
New Philadelphia, J. F. Davidson.
New Rumley, J. H. Miller.
New Cumberland, J. S. Jones.
Otterbein, M. F. Fritz
Palestine, H. T. Dibble.
Union Ridge, N. J. Lloyd.

NORTH DISTRICT.

D. W. Sprinkle, presiding elder.
Akron, P. M. Camp, W. W. Gans.
Ashland, Wm. Clark.
Canaan, H. A. Dowling.
Cedar Valley, L. B. Dear.
Chippewa, Wm. Wurtz.
Cleveland, J. S Kendall.
Conneaut, G N. Barnes.
Lake Fork, C. W. Recard.
Leon and Fowler, I. M. Moody.
Lorain, O. W. Slasser.
Mansfield and Mifflin, F P. Sanders,
J. G. Baldwin.
Nova, W. B. Moody.
Richfield, C. W. Birney.
Sheffield, I. A. Early.
Sterling, E. S. Weimer.
West Bazetta, J. Wright.
Smithville, T. W. Smith.
Creston, E. Hartzman.

WEST DISTRICT.

J.F.Shepard, presiding elder.
Barberton, W. S. Coder.
Beach Grove, George S. Stage.
Bethel, D. Kosht.
Cambridge, A. M. Shepard.
Clinton, J. W. Kinney.
Coshocton, A. E. Fair.
Crooked Run, C. F. Thompson.
Dennison, S. A. Corl.
Easton, J. E. Porter.
Massillon, W. B Leggett.
Marietta, H F. Wolfe.
Navarre, M. L. Oliver.
Newman's Creek, J. D. Wyandt.
Noble, J S. Barnes.
Sugar Creek, V. L. Fry.
Bishop, J Weaver.
General Evangelist, R. C. Ward.
Conference Evangelist, Jennie Metsker
Conference Evangelist, Mattie Mummaw.
Agent U. B. Seminary, C. Whitney.
Conference Evangelist, T. T. Titus.

He Rode on a Sidewalk.

Henry Crabosky, of Canton, was arrested by Policeman Hollender Sunday for riding a bicycle on the sidewalk. Crabosky was fined $1 and assessed the costs, $4.60 in all by Mayor Schott.

The manufacturer of J. Monroe Taylor's Cream Yeast Baking Powder guarantees every box to give entire satisfaction or refund the money.

DISFIGURED FOR LIFE.

Otto Speck Sues His Employers for $5,000 Damages.

CANTON, Sept. 16.—Otto Speck, by his next friend, has sued Louis Stulzenbach for $5,000. It will be remembered that young Speck, who is but 14 years of age, was so badly scalded by hot grease at the Stulzenbach bakery in Canton, about a year ago, that he will be disfigured for life. The plaintiff claims that he was ordered to lift the pan of hot grease from an oven when the defendant knew that it was too heavy for him to do so.

The will of Solomon Bitting, of Osnaburg township, has been filed for probate.

Joseph A. Pierson is the appointed executor of the estate of Samuel Stark, of Jackson township.

Henry Bixler has been appointed guardian of Anna Hoffman, of Canton.

The bond of Alex Garver, assignee of Matt Clemens, of Navarre, has been filed and approved.

Marriage licenses have been granted to James Morgan and Mary Betz, of Osnaburg; Charles Wise and Stella I. Acker, of Greentown.

COURT HOUSE AND CANTON.

Athletics in the Public Schools—Wendell Koehler Well.

CANTON, Sept. 17.—The Canton high school has 300 pupils this year, which is more than ever before. The increasing interest in high school work is attributed in part to the encouragement now given to excellence in athletics and the organization of foot ball and base ball teams.

County Commissioner Levi Johnson entered upon the discharge of his duties Monday morning, Captain Clutz retiring. J. O. Kreighbaum, senior member of the board, was elected chairman.

Wendell Koehler, the victim of the riot at his saloon near Meyer's lake several Sundays ago, is entirely recovered. He left the hospital by himself and walked to the street car, which he took to the lake.

Thomas Devine, an old resident of Canton, but who lately lived in Massillon, was taken to the infirmary Monday morning. Devine is suffering with dropsy.

EX-SHERIFF KRIDER.

He Outlines His Position on the Issues of the Hour.

Three members of THE INDEPENDENT staff succeeded in corralling ex-Sheriff Krider Tuesday morning, and when taxed with having yielded up the claims of the pump business somewhat, in order to accept the Democratic nomination for state senator, recently thrust upon him, he admitted the soft impeachment. "Yes," said he, "I've really been compelled to accept. I said I wouldn't. I did n't want to, but it seems to be my duty to go in and win if I can. I expect to do the best I can to be elected."

"Are you a Brice man?"

"No remarks I'm a pump man."

"Are you a free silver man?"

"I am a Democrat"

Then Mr. Krider was permitted to escape, having thus committed himself upon the burning issues of the day.

SHERMAN MAY COME.

Chairman Thomas on the Campaign Arrangements.

Chairman Thomas of the Republican executive committee is in town today. Foraker and Bushnell, he says, are to speak in Canton on October 9th. McKinley is booked for Canal Fulton and Canton, the original arrangement which included Massillon having been changed. Senator Sherman, who is to make only a few speeches, is almost certain to be assigned to Massillon for one of them.

THE SHORTAGE MADE GOOD.

A Certificate of Deposit Turned Over to the City.

A certificate of deposit for $3,215 has been paid over to the city clerk, by ex-Clerk E. B. Bayliss, the amount representing the total shortage as ascertained by the examiners. Payment was made Saturday.

Sunday at the Reformed Church.

The temperance meeting in the Reformed church Sunday morning, addressed by the Rev. John F. Brant, of Cleveland, was well attended and greatly enjoyed. A word on the importance of total abstinance was added by the pastor. The first meeting of the series of special evangelistic services was held at the same church Sunday night. A good audience was present and the service was an interesting one. The theme of the discourse was, "Truth and Sustainment of Sanctification." Meetings each evening at 7 o'clock.

For more than a hundred years the Shakers have been studying the remedial properties of plants. They have made many discoveries, but the greatest achievement was made last year. It is a cordial that contains already digested food and is a digester of food. It is effective in removing distress after eating, and creates an appetite for more food so that eating becomes a pleasure. Pale, thin people become plump and healthy under its use. It arrests the wasting of consumption.

There never has been such a step forward in the cure of indigestion as this Shaker Cordial Your druggist will be glad to give you a little book descriptive of the product.

Give the babies Laxol, which is Castor Oil made as palatable as honey.

There is no doubt, no failure, when you take DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure. It is pleasant, acts promptly, no bad after effects. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Karl's Clover Root will purify your blood, clear your complexion, regulate your bowels and make your head clear as a bell. 25c., 50c., and $1. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

Cholera Morbus is a dangerous complaint, and often is fatal in its results. To avoid this you should use DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure as soon as the first symptoms appear. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B Fulton.

CHEW AND SMOKE

PURE HARMLESS SATISFYING

MAIL POUCH

ANTI-NERVOUS DYSPEPTIC

LOYAL TO THE ORDER.

A Miners' Mass Meeting at North Lawrence.

PRESIDENT RATCHFORD SPEAKS.

Resolutions Adopted in Support of the United Mine Workers of America—Similar Meetings to be Held Elsewhere in the Massillon District.

A miners' mass meeting was held Monday night at North Lawrence, over 200 men being present. State President Ratchford made an address, and at its conclusion resolutions were adopted supporting the United Mine Workers of America. District President Mossop and P. F. Gorman, of the executive board of the independent district association, were present. This means that those who voted for the resolution still retain their membership in the old order. In the course of the next few weeks similar meetings will be held in other parts of the district, and there is a supposition among those conversant with mining affairs that much loyalty to the old organization will be developed.

FALL WHEAT IS IN.

A Late Crop Report for the Northern Section of Ohio.

The official crop report for the week ending Sept. 16 for northern Ohio is as follows: The weather was excessively hot till the 12th or 13th, when it became much cooler. Heavy, and in some places excessive, rains fell throughout the eastern half of the section, but in the western the showers were light and scattered. Some damage was done to crops in portions of the eastern half by high winds and the washing of the soil. The ground in the eastern half of the section is generally in good condition for the growing crops and for seeding, while in the western half many fields are too dry and farmers are waiting for more rain before seeding. Corn is generally well eared and is ripening rapidly, many have begun cutting. The greater part of the fall wheat and rye crop has been put in, and the early sown wheat is coming up nicely. Some potatoes have been dug; a few fields have been damaged by blight, and some others in eastern part are threatened with rotting. Tobacco, in the few counties in which it is raised, is being harvested. Clover for seed is being cut. Pastures and feed in the eastern part look well and the water is plenty, while in the western part many pastures are dry and brown and water is still scarce.

IS IT A SIN TO SELL PEANUTS?

Massillon Dealers in Trouble on This Account.

At the annual picnic of the Tuscarawas Township Sunday School Association held at Crystal Springs last August, Gilbert N. Porter, Zacharias Lucas and John Spuhler, all of Massillon, each erected a stand and turned an honest penny by the sale of fruits and confections. The Sunday school association also conducted a stand, but its sales were greatly diminished by the competition. The members of the organization have decided that the above named men are guilty of a misdemeanor and affidavit was made against them before Justice Sibila Saturday afternoon. G. N. Porter was arrested Monday afternoon and waived examination and was bound over to probate court He was represented by J. O. Garrett, while Eggert & McLaughlin appeared for the society.

The charge preferred against these men is that of vending fruits and confections within four miles of the grounds without first gaining the permission of the managers. This offense is punishable by a fine of from $10 to $100 Messrs. Spuhler and Lucas have not yet been arrested, but probably will be this afternoon.

A Long, Long Sigh

Pope talks about wafting a sigh from Indies to the Pole. A long, long sigh that would be. Talk about sighing, why, if all the sighs of the women of the world, for just one day, could be gathered in one sigh, it would be long enough to reach from here to the farthest fixed star. But thousands of women suffer and sigh because the victims of disease. Others would suffer as sorely and sigh as often if they had not been wise enough to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This is a wonderful recuperator of wasted strength and of sovereign efficacy in all those derangements and maladies peculiar to their sex, by which the vitality is sapped and the seeds of death are sown.

Dr. R. V. Pierce: Dear Sir—I have taken the "Favorite Prescription" and I can recommend it to any body that suffers with any female disease. I have tried several doctors' prescriptions but none did me the good that yours did.

Yours respectfully, MATTIE TERRY,
Post Mistress, Sherrer Hill, Ala.

Mr. A. A. Snyder, Supt. Poor Farm, Winnesheik Co., Ia., says: "Last winter Mr. Robert Leach used two boxes of De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve and cured a large running sore on his leg. Had been under care of a physician for months with out obtainlng relief. Sure cure for piles.'

For sale by Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

Now is the time to subscribe.

NEWS FROM NEAR BY TOWNS.

NAVARRE BOARD OF TRADE.

NAVARRE, Sept. 14.—Humane Officer Frazer, of Canton, was in town yesterday investigating the cause of the death of Farmer Grant's horse, reported to have died of the "heaves."

The board of trade adopted a constitution and by-laws, last evening. After appointing J. M. Corl, William Dretka and J. F. Grossklaus a committee to solicit members, the meeting adjourned until next Monday night, when permanent officers will be elected and the organization perfected.

Matt. Clemens, who conducts a saloon in Navarre, assigned this morning to Alexander Garver. The assets are estimated at $5,000 The liabilities are not estimated.

SINGULAR NAVARRE CASE.

NAVARRE, Sept. 16.—Two well-dressed and dignified ladies, strangers, came to Navarre last Friday morning and made their way to the Grant home, east of town. They were Mrs. Johnston, of Fredericksburg, and Mrs. J. M. Proehl, city librarian of Akron, respectively mother and aunt of Wm. Johnston, who has been sick with typhoid fever at the Grant farm for the past fourteen weeks. The mother was permitted to see her son, but Dr. Horace Grant, who is his attending physician, and nurse, would permit no conversation. On Saturday morning the ladies went to Canton and consulted Jas. J. Grant, Mayor Rice and Dr. Philipps. Armed with a letter from Attorney Grant, requesting the patient's removal, they secured McCrea's ambulance and proceeded to the Grant residence to remove the patient to the Aultman hospital. The doors were barred and all conversation was carried on through the windows.

Mrs. Proehl was not allowed to enter the house, and both ladies were forbidden the premises. They had previously consulted the best medical authority, including Dr. G. W. Stanson, of Upper Sandusky, and they agreed that the patient would not be injured by being removed in an ambulance. The ladies and ambulance returned to Canton without having accomplished their mission.

THAT NAVARRE HORSE CASE.

NAVARRE, Sept. 16.—An affidavit setting forth the information that Venzo Grant did not kill the horse that stole a bite of hay, with a pitchfork, but died of a complication of diseases including old age, has been signed by Sanford Whitmore and James Shane, who were working for Mr. Grant at the time.

BURGLARS AT BOLIVAR.

BOLIVAR, Sept. 16.—The safe in the saddlery and harness store of J. O. Lesh was cracked by experts during Saturday night. Only a few dollars belonging to Lesh were secured. John W. Keel, an employe and township treasurer, had $360 in the safe, which was taken. The window to the building was forced. A full set of tools was left behind.

NAVARRE'S BOARD OF TRADE.

NAVARRE, Sept. 17.—The Navarre board of trade met in the council chamber, last night, and elected the following officers to serve for one year: President, E. Converse; vice president, J. M. Corl; treasurer, D. J. Wolf; board of directors, A. Sisterhen, Phil Loew, Robert Hug, H. H. Dow, A. Garver; Will H. Stahl was appointed secretary. The board adjourned to meet the first Friday evening in October.

A. Garver, assignee of Matt Clemens, with Mayor Mentzer, E. J. Walker and Will H. Stahl as appraisers, are taking an inventory of the assets of the estate today.

THE NAVARRE EDITOR QUITS.

NAVARRE, Sept. 18.—The Navarre Times has died an easy death and Editor Hudson has left for pastures new. Mr. Hudson's spirits were of such an ardent character as to materially affect his business transactions, and as the easiest way out of his difficulties he concluded to quit. He did so. His Pittsburg creditors have a representative here trying to secure his firm's loss.

Later it is learned that Hudson has gone to Pittsburg to work out his indebtedness to the Pittsburg Newspaper Union.

Stomach and bowel complaints are best relieved by the timely use of De Witt's Colic and Cholera Cure. Insist on having this preparation. Don't take any other. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

See the horses fly around that fine race track at the Canton Fair, Sept. 23 to 27.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Lee, a daughter.

John Becker and Carl Winold have returned from Germany.

Mrs. Edward Woodford, of Dennision, is visiting Mrs. E. M. Shufelt.

Miss Bessie Orr, of Altoona, Pa., is the guest of J. A. Farrell and family.

Ex-Governor Waite, the Colorado Populist, is to speak at Canton on Sunday.

Miss Minnie Huber, of Akron, is the guest of Miss Mayme Huber, in the city.

Chas. Schutz has the contract for the brick work on the two story brick building of Fred Ertle, on Charles street.

W. I. P. Troxel, of Warren, is spending a few days in the city, the guest of his daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. McIntosh.

Mrs. Fred Walters, son Howard and daughter Erma, of Mansfield, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fetzer, in Wooster street.

Peter Schalles has returned home as suddenly and unexpectedly as he disappeared. He has been in Germany, Sweden and other countries.

All persons who wish to secure berths in the Wagner sleeper for the Niagara excursion, will apply to agent E. P. Edgar, of the C. L. & W. railway. A car will be left here.

Miss Kiihn, soprano, Miss Keller, reader, and Miss Blum, pianiste and accompanist, will give a series of concerts in the vicinity of Massillon and at Massillon during October.

The Rev. W. H. Haskell, who for the past year has filled the pulpit of the Methodist Episcopal church of Salem, will not be engaged in active work during the coming year owing to ill health.

A telegram received at the hour of going to press from W. B. Martin, who is at Knoxville, announces that W. H. Russell, of Kansas, has been elected commander of the Sons of Veterans.

Karl, the 9-year-old son of George Bullinger, who resides in State street, while on the Wales farm with other companions, fell from a hickory nut tree and broke his arm a 5 o'clock Tuesday.

Windom Jones, of Sherrodsville, has leased the Bridge House, owned by David Clark, and will take possession October 1. Mr. Clark will go to Hubbard, O., to take charge of the hotel now being conducted by his wife.

The county commissioners Monday afternoon granted a franchise to the Zanesville and Columbus Electric Railway to lay track through Licking county and operate a road. The city council of Newark did not act in the matter.

W. H. Fasnacht, who is employed at the Hotel Sailer, was notified yesterday that his father had been killed at Dundee that morning. Mr. Fasnacht left for Dundee at once. The father was struck by a train, death resulting instantly.

David Belcher, who works at the paper mill, was caught in a belt Saturday night. He was found in an unconscious condition with his right arm crushed, his head and right leg badly injured. Dr. Hardy dressed the injuries and the patient is now doing nicely.

Miss Mabel Dielhenn gave an observation party Saturday evening from 4 to 7 o'clock. The first prize was awarded to Miss Carrie Taggart, whose tropy was a silver collarette buckle. Miss McClymonds and Miss Patterson cut for second prize and the former won, securing Mrs. Ward's "Bessie Costrell."

Supt. A. R. Hanna, of the Charity School, brought a curiosity to town today, in the shape of a branch of a raspberry bush, filled with ripe berries. The Gault berry, as it is called, is an everbearing variety. That is, it begins early in the summer and continues to put forth fruit in great quantities until late in the fall. Mr. Hanna is greatly pleased with his experimental bushes and their qualities certainly commend them to thoughtful growers.

The painters are at work on St. Paul's church. The 25th anniversary of the dedication of the church will be celebrated on October 13th, and great preparations are being made to receive and entertain visitors. The speakers invited are the Rev. P. J. Buehl, of Akron; the E. A. Boehme, of Youngstown, and the Rev. S. P. Long, of Columbus. The ladies' society is preparing to have the interior of the church redecorated, but may not succeed in having it done before the event named takes place.

The delegates to the Democratic convention, called to nominate a candidate for circuit judge, have been selected for this county as follows: F. L. Baldwin, Ed L. Royer, R. S. Shields, James Hull, Atlee Pomerene, A. McGregor, Chas. E. Buttolph, J. C. Welty, Ed S. Raff, Joseph Schott, William A. Lynch, James Willis, Otto E. Young, Charles Slagle, Johnson Sherrick, Jesse Teeters, Isaac Harter L. Smith, Charles Kreighbaum. No proxies will be permitted and delegates who attend will have power to cast the entire vote of the county.

Miss Florence Lung, the pretty young woman whose unfortunate misadventures with a rascally book agent have been freely discussed in these columns, called upon THE INDEPENDENT this morning to ask that the statement be printed that she did not know of the man's previous marriage until the day before her return to Massillon. He had told her he was single and she believed him. She says that she only intended to remain away about two weeks when she started, and that the deceiver treated her very handsomely except in reporting himself unmarried.

Ray Rush and Isaac Reeder, lads whose home is the Charity school, met with a serious accident a few days ago, while gathering chestnuts. The branch of the tree upon which they were at work broke, and they fell 40 feet to the ground, Master Reeder's arm was broken and by some miraculous turn, young Rush escaped death, his back being strained and his body bruised. Dr. Hardy gave them excellent care and they are rapidly improving. Since Superintendent Hanna's incumbency a few accidents of this character have demanded professional attention, but there has been no sickness of any kind.

The residence of James Wagoner, in Water street, was ransacked by burglars during last night. Mr. Wagoner arose at 4 o'clock this morning and discovered that someone had gained an entrance to the house by climbing upon the roof of a wing and forcing open an up stairs window. A search was immediately made and he found that about six dollars in money, a silver stem winding watch with a broken main spring, a gold ring and a child's savings bank, containing small change, had been stolen. The police were notified and a careful investigation was made but no clew discovered.

At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Focke, a special meeting of the U. C. D. Club was called last evening, for the purpose of settling upon a course of study for the winter, the eighteenth or nineteenth of its organization. The president, Mr. Pitts, being absent, Prof. Jones was called to the chair, and Miss Graham appointed secretary. After consulting the members present individually, it was decided to take up the history of France, and a committee was appointed to map out a course of topics relating thereto. The committee is to meet this evening at the same place. The club then adjourned to meet on the regularly appointed day, first Monday in October, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Jones.

Mr. John C. Albright says that the report that the Howells coal company has arranged a deal whereby Justus is to have a large pottery, is not entirely accurate. The matter is being discussed, it is true that no definite agreement has been made. According to the story of a resident of Justus, the company has closed negotiations with a New York pottery company whereby the fire clay of what is known as the Fisher mine, will pass into the hands of the latter firm. A representative of the pottery concern has pronounced the clay of a quality equaled by few in this section and surpassed by that of but a few beds in the land. He says that it can be successfully used in the manufacture of both coarse and fine wares. Four acres of ground have been purchased from the owner of the land, H. P. Fisher, on which it is purposed to erect the plant. This tract is but a few rods from a coal mine, an abundance of water is at hand and shipping facilities are ample. It is said by those who are competent to judge that it is one of the best locations for a pottery plant that can be found. When in operation the concern will employ about 300 hands.

AT THE MASSILLON CLUB.

An almost providential change in the temperature made the Massillon Club cool and inviting for the dancing party given last week, and there was a large attendance from Massillon and from out of town. Messrs. William A. Ulman and Herbert A. Croxton, of the managing committee, succeeded in crowding thirty dances upon the programme, a d it was dangerously near 2 o'clock when the orchestra of the Military Band put down its instruments, and the horn of the brake upon which a company of Canton young people had come over, was heard in the distance. The drawing room was simply decorated with gorgeous asters, and the music gallery was draped with flags. Aside from these modest efforts, the Club appeared as usual, except for the summery gowns, and their wearers that filled the ball room floor. Supper was served in the billiard hall about 10 o'clock, there being a brief intermission for that purpose. Among the guests were Mrs. Zerbe and Miss Kate Croxton, of Cleveland; Miss Norton, of Philadelphia; Miss Wikidal, of Topeka, Kan.; Miss Scott, of Steubenville; Misses McIlvaine and Yeagley and Mr. Charles McIlvaine, of New Philadelphia; Mr. Charles W. Seiberling, of Akron; and the following from Canton: Mr. and Mrs. Edward O. Miller, Dr. and Mrs. Josiah Hartzell, the Misses Bolton, Misses Tonner, Bessie Barr, Frease, Mary Clark, Shields, Hurxthal, Kaufman, Trout, and Winterhalter, and Messrs. L. Sollman, E S. and Herbert Raff, Robert and Frederick Fast, Ogden Bolton, R. Conklin, James Barber, Charles Walters, Wm. Haight, Harry Buckius, Homer Baer, Bierce Clark, and Archibald McGregor.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

An Attractive Prize List for the Orrville Fair.

The Orrville fair people are endeavoring to make their bicycle events of especial interest, and submit the following programme:

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10.

One Mile Handicap—

1.	Fine road wagon, value	$45 00
2.	Double-barrel laminated steel shot gun, value	25 00
3.	Bicyclists' outfit complete, value	10 00
4.	Cyclometer and cap, value	3 00

Three Mile Handicap—

1.	Diamond, unset stone, value	50 00
2.	Silver tilting water service, value	25 00
3.	Pair of Morgan & Wright lightning repair tires, value	12 00
4.	Flobert rifle, value	5 00

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11.

Wayne County Championship—One Mile—

1.	Elegant solid gold medal, value	40 00
2.	Elegant gold medal, value	20 00
3.	Elegant silver medal, value	5 00

Five Mile Handicap—

1.	'95 Stormer bicycle, value	50 00
2.	Silver tea set of four pieces, value	25 00
3.	Fine plush rocker, value	15 00
4.	Handsome silver berry dish, value	5 00

The Rose Case at Denver.

Wm. Rose, formerly of Massillon, who succeeded in killing Mrs. Kuhn, at Denver, last week, because her former husband had been seen with her, was pursued by a mob, and attempted to commit suicide. The ball cut the nerves of the eye, and the removal of the latter was necessary. He is not likely to die. The woman he shot died in the same hospital to which he had been taken.

Severe griping pains of the stomach and bowels instantly and effectually stopped by DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Asthma, hay fever and kindred ailments positively cured by a newly discovered treatment. Pamphlet, testimonials and references sent free. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Diarrhoea should be stopped promptly. It soon becomes chronic. DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure is effective, safe and certain. Hundreds of testimonials bear witness to the virtue of this great medicine. It can always be depended upon, its use saves time and money. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

J. Monroe Taylor's Cream Yeast Baking Powder causes every article made from flour to be more wholesome and nutritious than any other.

TURNING ON THE LIGHT

Deeds of Darkness to be Fully Examined.

WORK OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

An Investigating Committee Authorized to Uncover the Illegal Transactions of Former Members of the Council Who Have Plundered the Public Treasury.

Excepting Louis Paul all members of the city council were in their accustomed places at the drop of President Reed's gavel on Tuesday night. The session was a busy one and at the close a motion to adjourn for a period of two weeks, was carried. The street commissioner's report for two weeks ending September 14, amounting to $154.72, was paid.

A petition signed by Mrs. Louise Winold, requested the reappointment of Andrew Burkle, John Minehart and Lewis Gise as a board of examiners of unsafe buildings. This board was appointed for a term of one year by the council in June, 1894, when the controversary arose concerning the unsafe condition of the Clay block, in West Main street. Mrs. Winold still avers that the Clay structure is unsafe and daily endangers the lives of passers by and perons residing near. The members whose term had expired were re-elected on a motion by Henry Huber.

Mr. Graze, chairman of the committee instructed to investigate in regard to placing a guard rail at the end Charles street at the east bank of the canal, reported the improvement necessary. The street and alley committee was authorized to let the contract on Mr. Hering's motion.

The following report was submitted by the committee appointed to check and audit the books of ex-City Clerk E. B. Bayliss, and was accepted and filed on Mr. Hering's motion. The vote was unanimous.

THE EXAMINERS' REPORT.

To the Honorable City Council of the City of Massillon, O.

Your committee appointed to check and audit the books belonging to the city, under a resolution passed June 11, 1895, viz: "Resolved, That the president of the council be authorized to appoint some competent person or persons, to assist the city clerk in checking up the accounts necessary in connection with the opening of the new assessment books, and bond and coupon register," and a supplemantary resolution passed August 15, 1895, viz: "Resolved, That H. C. Brown, with the assistance of Henry Huber, Mayor Tobias Schott and J. C. Haring, be retained to audit the books of the city of Massillon in continuence of that which has already been done," beg leave to report the following:

In compliance with the above resolutions we have carefully examined the books and accounts of the clerk and treasurer. The books and accounts of the latter we find to show the correct amount of money the treasurer reports as being in his possession. The books have not been kept in strict compliance with the statute governing the duties of city treasurers, in that the various funds have not been kept separate. But no censure is attached to the treasurer, he having continued the method adopted by his predecessors. With this exception the books have been kept in a careful and intelligent manner. The present incumbent has opened accounts for each fund, and the balances correspond with the total amount of money in his custody.

In the accounts of the last city clerk we find a deficiency of three thousand two hundred and fifty-one dollars and thirty-nine cents ($3,251.39), but the money has been recovered, and we submit herewith certificate of deposit No. 5160 at the Merchants National bank for said amount, payable to the order of the present city clerk. All necessary books have been procured by the clerk and have been properly opened, and all balances agree with the books of the city treasurer.

Your committee beg to report further that in the course of their investigations they found several strange and unique transactions which would bear examination, but which, under the limited authority conferred by the above resolutions, we do not feel authorized to bring before your honorable body, other than in a general way. But your committee are of the opinion that some of said transactions are such gross violations of the law that to preserve the fair name of the city, and to prevent such apparent abuse in the future, a committee should be appointed with full power to examine into the actions of past councils. We find also that the record book containing the proceedings of the councils from March, 1883, to September, 1888, inclusive, is missing, and would recommend that a thorough search be made for the same. We beg to express our thanks to your honorable body for your patience in awaiting the completion of our long and arduous task.

H. C. BROWN,
H HUBER,
TOBIAS SCHOTT,
J. C. HARING,
Committee.

MASSILLON, O., Sept. 17, 1895.

Mr. Smith moved that a committee of members of the council be appointed to carry on the investigation suggested in the report, but subsequently, after reducing his motion to writing, moved the appointment of a committee of citizens outside of the council, the committee to consist of one Republican, one Democrat and one Populist. Seconded by Mr. Graze.

Mr. Reay suggested that it would be a good idea to drop further investigations, as it would but cause hard feelings and avail nothing. Mr. Smith objected, saying it was plainly evident that wrong had been done and that he would demand a careful examination.

MR. HUBER TAKES THE FLOOR.

Mr. Huber took the floor in support of Mr. Smith's position. "We are hounded constantly," said he, "with complaints of taxpayers who say that they are taxed to death and want to know what has become of the money. The people of this town are entitled to know what disposition has been made of it The sooner they begin to understand that we have no money at our disposal and can do nothing without throwing ourselves open to censure the better. For instance, here is a bill dated November 6, 1893, mentioning items for labor, teams, etc., aggregating $168 05, with no name attached, but marked 'referred to the special committee on removing milk depot.' Now we have discovered that this bill went on record as John Pepper's pay roll and reads $268.05 instead of $168.05. It grew just $100 in the transfer. I have in my possession bills from one firm that has sold feed to the city amounting to over $500. Some are payable to C. Rudolph, Charles Rudolph, Clarence Rudolph, Kreisher and some to Stroble, but all from one house and written by the same hand. Another I have is payable to A. Sorg for the complete repair of the hose truck. The sum charged for painting the truck alone is $100. In my opinion this is a piece of robbery. It may be worth $100 to paint a hose truck, but I don't believe it. Other bills, and numerous at that, are for livery hire. One in particular presented by E. B. Bayliss names the charge for hauling the street commissioner and several others to Oak street at $2. Now these bills show, or appear to show, that members of the council during the past three or four years have been furnishing whatever the city required. No other firm or firms could furnish feed, cement or lime to the city except one in three years. The city may not have been the loser in these transactions, but nevertheless such affairs are unlawful and the perpetrators are themselves liable.

"As the old council died, the retiring president with pomp and pride, oratorically boasted of the fact that the retiring council was a body of representative business men. I do not doubt that they were business men but they were not a representative body Ex-Clerk Bayliss has had to shoulder all the blame, yet if the councilmen were business men this thing would not have gone on as far as it did. It cost $1,200 to construct the Charles street sewer, and by law the abutting property owners should have paid every cent of the cost. The council let the contract to a man whom they had employed to superintend paving streets. When it came to laying sewer he was found to be incompetent, and a councilman was therefore employed. The contract was let by resolution, and consequently by law you cannot collect an assessment, and the expense less $451 that was collected was shouldered by the people at large. That was a transaction of a 'representative body of business men.'"

Mr. Smith's resolution was then adopted on Mr. Huber's motion, but President Reed reserved the appointments until the next meeting.

Mr. Graze reported the Warwick switch bridge in East Oak street in a dangerous condition. The solicitor reported that he had called on Mr. Warwick to learn his intention but had found him absent. The matter will receive his attention, now that Mr. Warwick has returned.

Owing to the small amount of money in the street improvement fund Mr. Huber moved that all work on streets be stopped. He called attention to a promise of the street and alley committee that only a man and cart should be kept at work, and urged upon the council's attention the liability of the individual member who involved the city in debt. He spoke at some length upon the practice of spending money in advance, so that each incoming council found that its predecessors had emptied the treasury and declared that the remedy would be found and applied quickest by an absolute compliance with the law, and suspension of every form of public work while the funds were in their present condition. He thought that the city needed an object lesson, and would back the present council in its policy. Mr. Graze said that certain work had been commenced, and that to literally stop all work meant to close up many streets and involve the city in damage suits.

Mr. Kramer asked for $1,000 of the money turned over by Mr. Bayliss for streets and alleys. Mr. Huber stated that the sum must be used to pay the East Main street note of $3,000, due Sept. 22. When left to a vote Mr. Huber's motion was lost. Messrs. Graze, Hering, Reed, Kramer and Reay voting no.

Mr. Kramer's motion to improve East Tremont street by hauling thereon 15 loads of gravel was also lost. Messrs. Reay, Huber and Smith voted no.

At request of Mr. Graze McLain & Co. were granted permission to pave in front of their new block, in Charles street.

Mr. Reay presented a resolution to improve by constructing sanitary sewers, in East Tremont street, from Erie to a point 100 feet past East street; South street from East to Cecil street; East street from North to Cherry street and Mill street from Plum to a point near North street. The resolution was adopted. Mr. Huber objected to voting to sewer East Tremont street because some of its property owners, and even a few of those who signed the petition, had connected with other sewers. He wanted to know whether or not the property owners who connected would pay for the total amount of property abutting.

The question arose as to where the money recovered from ex-Clerk Bayliss belonged. Mr. Huber stated that the auditing committee had ascertained that every cent of the shortage had been collected on sewer and paving assessments and by law, therefore, the amount must be utilized in paying paving and sewer notes.

Mr. Kramer moved to pay the East Main street paving note of $3,000, and place the balance of the amount received in the street and alley fund. His motion was carried, Messrs. Huber and Smith voting no.

Easy to take, sure to cure, no pain, nothing to dread, pleasant little pills. DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Best for sick headache, biliousness, sour stomach and constipation. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

If you want a pair of fine boots or shoes, hand made, to order, you can get them at 21 West Main street. Shoes made in all styles, sewed or pegged. Repairing promply and neatly done. Open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.
Herman R. Hintz.

Children, especially infants, are soon run down with cholera infantum or summer complaint. Don't wait to determine, but give DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure promptly; you can rely on it. Use no other. Z. T. Baltzly and G B. Fulton.

A good appetite and refreshing sleep are essential to health of mind and body, and these are given by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE STRIKE IS OVER.

A Close Vote of Upper Pigeon Run Miners.

THEY DECIDE TO RESUME WORK.

Fred Walker Denounces the Men Who Voted to Do So as Recreant to the Rules of the Union—A Small Number of Miners at the Meeting.

The forty-eight miners employed in the Upper Pigeon Run mine assembled at West Brookfield this morning, and by a vote of 26 to 22 decided to return to work. David Naysmith, the mine foreman, was present at the meeting and after outlining the position of the company offered Fred Walker work inside the mine if he would resign his position as checkweighman. Mr. Walker bade the men act as they thought advisable. After the decision had been reached Mr. Walker made a stirring address in which he thanked those who had sustained him and scored those who had voted to return to work. He said they had not acted in accordance with the rules of the organization and that they had made another step toward the ultimate dissolution of the union. The twenty-two men who upheld Walker are very much displeased with the result of the meeting.

RAILROAD NOTES.

A Cleveland man, nameless of course, is authority for the following story: "I am told that the Wheeling & Lake Erie has a corps of engineers in the field surveying a line from Wellington to Lorain for the purpose of building a twenty mile branch between those points. They are after a slice of the steel putput at that port and could easily gain entrance to the steel works, for its tracks there are owned by the Johnson people, who are desirous of securing another line.

"If the Wheeling & Lake Erie comes into Cleveland it would be by a traffic agreement, not by a trackage arrangement. That is the Baltimore & Ohio would run its own trains and bring in the Wheeling & Lake Erie business under a contract providing for a division of the earnings. A contract of that kind would be very unprofitable to the Wheeling & Lake Erie, for it would have to divide with the Baltimore & Ohio the earnings which it might secure for itself in their entirety by taking the business to Huron—or to Lorain in case it concludes to build to that point."

Wheeling & Lake Erie stock was selling, it was said, for about 14 when the Valley settlement was made. It climbed up to 20 and has since settled back to 15

A freight wreck on the W. & L. E. railway which occurred at Laurelton, on Saturday afternoon, greatly delayed traffic. The west bound passenger train due here at 7:15 p. m., did not arrive until Sunday morning.

John Smith, the baggage master of the W. & L. E. railway at Massillon, spent Sunday in Cleveland

Local Agent E. P. Edgar, of the C., L. & W. railway, sold seventy tickets to Put-in-Bay on Sunday.

General Manager Blair, of the W. & L. E., confirms the report that an extension from Wellington is contemplated. "While we have not taken any steps," he says, "the matter is under consideration. We have an excellent proposition from Lorain to extend our road to certain industries located there, and in all probability the extension will be made." In reference to to the Valley road he continued: "The Wheeling has the right to use the Valley and if it thinks it is a good investment it will do so. However, the matter has not yet been definitely settled."

The Pittsburg extension of the W. & L. E. from Steubenville has been surveyed, and a party of the officials have driven over the route and it is understood they have decided it to be the most feasible. The road is now extending its line up the western side of the Ohio river to Toronto, and the line to Pittsburg will branch off about five miles from Steubenville. Here the Ohio river will be bridged to Brown's Island and the road will be extended almost to New Cumberland Junction.

THAT LAURELTON WRECK.

The W. & L. E. freight wreck which occurred at Laurelton on Saturday, was more serious than at first reported. An engine which had but recently been remodeled was completely dismantled and several cars and a caboose were demoralized. A Hungarian miner who occupied the wrecked caboose was seriously and perhaps fatally injured. The unfortunate miner boarded the rear platform of the slowly moving local, and seeing a second train bearing down upon him at a rapid rate lost his presence of mind, and instead of leaving the train ran into the caboose and closed the door. Had he jumped he would have had ample time to reach a place of safety. A car loaded with sugar was also wrecked and the contents scattered about. Hungarians swarmed about the wreck and the sugar was carried away in every conceivable manner.

Resumed After Three Years.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—[By Associated Press]—The Calumet blast furnace, which stopped business three years ago, has resumed operations. Two thousand will be employed.

Entries for the Stark County Fair are coming in very rapidly.

You believe in pure food, you buy the best flour, the best eggs, the best sugar, yet you have not tried the best baking powder unless you have used Cleveland's.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER.

But judge for yourself. Try a can.

IT WAS A FRIGHTFUL FALL.

William Jackson All But Killed Tuesday Night.

William Jackson, the 17-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jackson, of 23 Muskingum street, is lying at his home today, suffering excruciatingly from various injuries sustained in a Tuesday evening accident.

Young Jackson and Frank Andrews, a companion, were sitting on the railing of the South street canal bridge, at 7 o'clock, Tuesday evening, when one of them playfully hit the other on the shoulder. His friend returned the blow and in their excitement both forgot the dangerous position in which they were sitting, and releasing their hold on the railing, fell backward over the bridge. Young Andrews caught the lower part of the bridge while falling, but his companion fell to the towpath, striking with his face downward on a log in which many nails had been driven.

He was knocked unconscious and his body rolled from the towpath into the canal. When Andrews noticed that Jackson was unable to help himself he dropped to the towpath and rescued his friend. Summoning help Jackson was conveyed to one of the nearby residences, where his injuries were bathed. He was then removed to his home and Drs. Reed and Hardy called in. It was found that both jaw bones were broken, six teeth knocked out, nose fractured, right eye temporarily blinded, and numerous other bruises and cuts sustained.

East Greenville.

All people who are inclined to be interested in the temperance question are kindly invited to attend the temperance lecture at the M. E. church Wednesday evening next.

The Cyclones met their Waterloo last Saturday in a closely contested game of ball with the Browns, of Forty Corners, which resulted in a victory for the latter by a score of 12 to 11. The Cyclones, however, are not in the least discouraged.

Daniel T. Davis has moved from our village to Dalton, for the purpose of being close to his work at the Dalton mine.

The Rev. Mr. Garuger, of Cleveland, preached two good sermons at the Union church, Sunday.

The director of the Beech Grove school house refused the privilege of talking only one night in that building to a minister of the gospel, who wanted to talk on temperance for the benefit of the community. If he was a saloon keeper he would not have done any more, and we believe that it is high time that our people place our public buildings and government houses in the hands of men who know how to make the best use of them.

The mines are working every day at present, as is generally the case when there is trouble ahead. The old proverb is that there is sunshine after rain, but we believe that it is the contrary with us at the mines. Work every day for about two weeks before a strike.

The Greenville Stars and Minglewood Juniors crossed bats, Saturday, in our village. The game was ended at the close of the fifth inning on account of darkness, and the honors were even.

Next Sunday the Rev. Mr. Yoder will preach his last sermon to the people of this village, who will feel a loss after his departure.

Mr and Mrs. Wm. Jones spent last Sunday at Reedurban.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon September 17:

LADIES.

Cassedy, Mrs. A. F. Johnson, Kittie
Christopher, Mrs. M. T. Shepler, Velma

MEN.

Arter, John Roug, John
Caun, Chas. Smith, Lewis
Urpman, George H

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

CLEMENT RUSSELL, P. M.

Shiloh's Cure, the great cough and croup cure, is in great demand. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses only 25c. Children love it. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

A MARRIAGE AT CANTON.

Naval Officers Attend the Wedding of One of Their Number.

CANTON, Sept. 18.—Ensign Henry Zeigemeyer, of the United States navy, and Miss Ida Wernet, daughter of Henry Wernet, were married this morning. The ceremony was performed at St. Peter's church. The sanctuary was draped with the flags, and the naval officers present, including the groom, were in uniform. Four officers acted as ushers, and four young ladies, immediate friends of the bride, were bridesmaids. The church was crowded to its capacity with the friends and relatives of the bride and groom. Tonight a wedding reception will be given at the Walnut street residence of the bride's parents, and fully 300 guests will be in attendance.

Court will open on next Monday in the new court house. The court rooms are now ready for occupancy.

BOERNER-LAMBERT.

A Morning Wedding at St. Joseph's Catholic Church.

The marriage of Ambros Frank Boerner, of this city, and Miss Louse Lambert, of Wyandot, Mich., took place at St. Joseph's church at 7 o'clock this morning the Rev. T. F. Mahon officiating. The groom's best man was Albert Boerner, a brother, and the bride was attended by Miss Catharine Feeny, of Norwalk.

Immediately after the ceremony had been performed Mr. and Mrs. Boerner left on their wedding trip across the lakes, also to visit the former residing place of the bride who has been making her home with her brother, George Lambert, in Duncan street, for nearly a year. Mr. and Mrs. Boerner will return to Massillon where they will permanently reside.

Glad Tidings

The grand specific for the prevailing malady of the age, dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, costiveness, general debility, etc., is Bacon's Celery King for the nerves. This great herbal tonic stimulates the digestive organs, regulates the liver and restores the system to vigorous health and energies. Samples free. Large packages 50¢ and 25¢. Sold by McCuen, 15 West Main street.

The market is full of cough mixtures, but one trouble with most of them is that when they do a little good the patient has to take so much that he gets to loathe the taste. The Pineola Balsam is superior to other cough remedies because it is agreeable to the palate and its good effects are immediate. In a few days an ordinary cough is gone altogether. Bronchitis and asthma are more stubborn, but they too are cured by Ely's Pineola Balsam. A remedy worth trying. Twenty-five cents is all it costs.

The chance of a life time to see Niagara Falls for a song, see the notice issued by the C, L. & W. Ry. Consult agent early and get reservations.

If you want to spend a profitable time go to the Canton Fair, Sept. 23 to 27.

Weak and Run Down

After the grip or other serious illness, you find Hood's Sarsaparilla exactly the medicine to build up and give strength.

"I feel thankful to Hood's Sarsaparilla for benefit derived from it. I had the grip and failed to regain health. I did not have any appetite, and in fact was a mere shadow of myself. I at last took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and soon began to improve; could soon eat without distress. Four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and a box of Hood's Pills took away all signs of the grip." GEORGE MARLET, Green Oak, Michigan.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

Special Inducements for Cash Only

—ON MY ENTIRE STOCK OF—

FURNITURE!

Call and see that we mean business.

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LATEST E. & W. COLLAR.

SPANGLER & CO.,

Latest in Neck things 25 and 50 cents.

The Only Popular Priced Agency Hat House. Knox, Youman, Roelof and Stetson.

Latest Golf Hose and Caps.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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BRAWNY ENGLISH BOYS

The World Beaters of the London A. C. Team.

SOON TO MEET OUR BEST ATHLETES

The Great International Contest to Occur In New York Sept. 21, When the New York A. C. Will Meet the Visitors—Records of the Plucky Britons.

The sporting rivalry between England and the United States is stronger than ever this year, and 1895 will probably pass into history as the great year of international yachting, rowing, cricket and field and track athletics. Early in the year Cornell made her disastrous attempt to beat the English crews at Henley, and at present plucky Britons are now in this country endeavoring to prove their supremacy in three different sports. Lord Dunraven is after yachting honors with his Valkyrie III. Oxford and Cambridge are endeavoring to prove that Englishmen, even when away from home, can play better cricket than Americans, the London Athletic club has sent a team of crack athletes to meet the best men the New York Athletic club can muster on track and field, and Cambridge has a team on American soil training for a great international match with Yale for the athletic championship of the college world.

W. M. FLETCHER. C. A. BRADLEY.
F. S HORAN.
GODFREY SHAW. A. R. DOWNER.

Sept. 21 is the time and Manhattan field, New York, the place for the great international contest between the London A. C. and the New York A. C. As originally planned the struggle was to be a club affair between the best men who were bona fide members of the respective clubs before the New York A. C. sent its challenge, but the scope of the contest has been broadened so that the London team practically contains the best men in England, while the New York team contains the flower of America's athletic manhood.

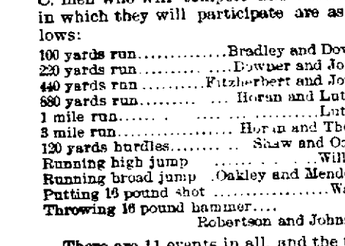
The London A. C. men are captained by Godfrey Shaw and trained by the old timer Jack White. Three of the great English athletes, E. C. Bredin, who has a half mile record of 1 minute 55 seconds and quarter figures of 48⅗ seconds; J. E. Bacon, who established a world's record on Aug. 19 of 6 feet 4⅛ inches for the high jump, and F. E. Bacon, who, until recently, held the world's amateur mile record of 4 minutes 17 seconds, did not come, F. E. Bacon because other members of the team refused to consider him a "gentleman amateur" and declined to visit America in his company. Bacon has been a soldier for pay, has no visible means of support and is looked upon as a professional by many members of the team. The names of the London A. C. men who will compete and the events in which they will participate are as follows:

100 yards run	Bradley and Downer
220 yards run	Downer and Jordan
440 yards run	Fitzherbert and Jordan
880 yards run	Horan and Lutyens
1 mile run	Lutyens
3 mile run	Horan and Thomas
120 yards hurdles	Shaw and Oakley
Running high jump	Williams
Running broad jump	Oakley and Mendelson
Putting 16 pound shot	Watson
Throwing 16 pound hammer	Robertson and Johnstone

There are 11 events in all, and the team winning six or more will be declared winner of the contest.

C. A. Bradley, the English sprinter, is a robust young fellow, with sinews of steel. He is a member of the Huddersfield Cricket and Athletic club as well as the London Athletic club. He has held the English amateur championship for 100 yards since 1892. He has a record of 9 4-5 seconds, and he is credited with 10 seconds on several occasions. He is a Yorkshire man by birth, and since 1890 has captured prizes worth $6,875, the best trophy of them all being the Bingley vase, which he had to win successively three years before it became his absolute property. This vase is worth $1,125. Bradley is a hard trainer and leaves the mark like a thunderbolt. He has run 120 yards in 11 3-5 seconds and can run at top speed up to 150 yards, but his best distance is 100 yards.

A. R. Downer, the other sprinter, is a member of the Scottish Pelicans and the London Athletic club. His record for the 100 yards dash is 9 4-5 seconds. He won the Scottish amateur championship at 100 yards, 220 yards and 440 yards from 1893 to 1895 inclusive. Bradley beat him out in the English championships in some of the best races seen in England this year. On the other side Downer is credited with being the fastest man in the world at any distance from 150 yards to 300 yards. G. Jordan of Oxford university and the London Athletic club, said to be a particularly fast man at 220 yards, will be Downer's understudy for the 100 yards event.



L. A. PILKINGTON. G. G. WILLIAMS
E. H. WILKINS
H. J. DAVENPORT. C. H. LEWIS.

Opposed to Bradley and Downer in the 100 yards dash will be John V. Crum, the Iowa wonder who has done the distance in 9 4-5 seconds, and Wefers, C. W. Stage or Tommy Lee, all 10 second men. Crum has never yet met his equal, except in the person of Wefers, who defeated him in a trial race Sept. 7, but Bradley and Downer should be able to give him a good argument, to say the least.

W. Fitzherbert of Trinity Hall and London Athletic club has a record of 49 3-5 seconds in the quarter mile run and has lowered the colors of E. C. Bredin this year. He won the quarter mile at the Cambridge sports this year, and also at the Oxford-Cambridge games, and again at the amateur championships. Jordan, who may run in the quarter mile race, won in the Oxford-Cambridge and Oxford-Yale games last year, but was beaten out by Fitzherbert this year.

In this event the New York A. C. is particularly weak. George Sands seems to be the club's best man, but he is not considered in Fitzherbert's class.

In the half mile Charles Kilpatrick of the New Yorks will have F. S. Horan and E. J. Wilkins to beat. Horan ran second to Bredin in the English amateur championships, being beaten a few yards in 1:56. He is the captain of the Cambridge team that will meet Yale, but is also a member of the London A. C. The Englishmen have as much chance of winning the half mile race as we have of landing the quarter mile. Kilpatrick has won the intercollegiate and A. A. U. championships, capturing the latter in 1:55 4-5.

In the one mile the visitors have a strong man in W. E. Lutyens. He has gone the distance in better than 4 minutes 20 seconds, but he will hardly be in it with Tommy Conneff of the New Yorks. Conneff is running in rare form and recently broke the world's record for a mile by negotiating the distance in 4 minutes 15 3-5 seconds, over four seconds better than Lutyen's best public performance. Besides Conneff, the New York A. C. has George Jarvis and George Orton for the mile event. Both are remarkably fast men. Lutyens won the mile at the London Athletic club-Cambridge sports this year, but he finished second to Bacon in the amateur championships.

F. S. Horan of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and the London Athletic club, has a record of 14 minutes 44¾ seconds for the three mile run. He has won that race in the Oxford-Cambridge games since 1892. H. A. Munro defeated him in the London Athletic club-Cambridge sports this year. Sidney Thomas, the other Englishman entered for this event, holds the world's record of 14 minutes 24 seconds. Opposed to them will be Conneff and Orton, or Conneff and E. C. Carter, all famous distance men. Carter has been noted for ten years as a cross country runner, and in 1893-4 won the ten mile American championship. Although pitted against Englishmen, he is himself a Briton and was born in Bristol, England.

G. B. Shaw and W. J. Oakley will be the English representatives in the 120 yards hurdle race. Shaw is the holder of the English amateur record of 15 minutes 4-5 seconds. He is a veteran at the game, having won the English championship as far back as 1886. He has held the championship for 1893, 1894 and 1895. Oakley, besides being a member of the London Athletic club, belongs to Christ Church college, Oxford university. He won the hurdles at the Oxford-Cambridge sports and finished second to Shaw in the English championships this year.

W. MENDELSON. W. B LUTYENS.
F. M. JENNINGS
A. B JOHNSTONE. E. J. WATSON.

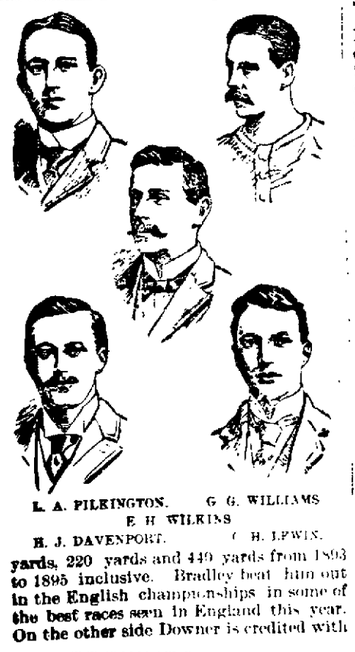
Stephen Chase, the hurdler of the New Yorks, has a record of 15 minutes 3-5 second, which is just one-fifth of a second faster than Shaw's best mark. Chase won the 120 yards hurdle championship of the United States and Canada in 1894.

R. W. Williams, the English high jumper, has cleared six feet, but he will hardly be a worthy foeman for M. F. Sweeney of the New Yorks. Sweeney holds the world's record for the running high jump and very recently got over the bar at a height of 6 feet 5¼ inches, the best performance of the kind on record.

W. J. Oakley and W. Mendelson are the English running broad jumpers. Oakley has cleared 22 feet 11 inches, which ties Sheldon's record, but does not equal that of Bloss, of 23 feet 11¾ inches. Mendelson's best record is 23 feet 5½ inches. Sheldon and Bloss are the New York men.

G. S. Robertson and Johnstone are the English 16 pound hammer throwers. Robertson has the best record, that of 116 feet 7 inches. He has won this contest at the Oxford-Cambridge sports from 1893 to 1895, inclusive. J. S. Mitchell, the New York man, holds the world's record of 145 feet ¾ inch, while Hickok of Yale has done 135 feet 7 inches, and H. B. Cross of Yale 135 feet. In this event it is all over but the shouting, for the New Yorks are sure winners if Mitchell remains alive and well.

Another sure thing for the New Yorks is the 16 pound shot contest. A. J. Watson, England's mainstay for this event, has a record of 37 feet, but George R. Gray, the New York champion, has done 47 feet, holds the world's record and is considered invincible. Of the 11 events the New York A. C. may win the high jump, broad jump, 16 pound hammer, 16 pound shot, half mile run, one mile run and three mile run, seven events in all, and more than enough to win, but Sept. 21 may tell a different story.



L. A. PILKINGTON. G. G. WILLIAMS
E. H. WILKINS
H. J. DAVENPORT. C. H. LEWIS.

The Bill Nye-Paul Potter Play.

Bill Nye and Paul M. Potter's brand new comedy, called "The Stag Party," is to have its first production Oct. 20 at the Park theater, Boston. Mr. Potter is still in Europe Trilby-ing for Beerbohm Tree, and nobody knows when he is going to return. The new piece is to go into rehearsal at the end of the month.

CAYLOR'S BALL GOSSIP

Doyle, Tebeau and Brodie as Jekylls and Hydes.

THEY ARE BAD MEN ON THE FIELD.

But Are Good Boys When Not Crazy For the Success of Their Teams—The Weakness In the Boston Team and the Other Toboggan Slide Clubs.

There are men playing ball professionally who are regular Jekylls and Hydes—that is, they are one person on the ballfield and another in everyday life. Many of the men who have a reputation for rowdyism on the diamond in their private walks are much admired. This can be said especially of Doyle, Tebeau and Brodie. The last named at times becomes almost irresponsible for his actions while playing ball. Brodie is of an extremely excitable and nervous temperament, and there are few men playing ball today who are more earnest in their work than he. These characteristics united make him a most unique figure in the profession.

Umpires are aware of Walter's weakness and overlook a great deal both for his sake and their own. His action in a recent game when he threw his arm around Umpire Hunt's neck and almost choked the breath out of the latter's body fairly illustrates the uncontrollability of his nature when he is thoroughly worked up during a game. In his everyday life Walter Brodie is as affable and gentlemanly as the most exacting stickler for propriety would demand.

It might be good business for all minor leagues and associations to close their championship seasons hereafter on Sept. 1. The first of the autumn months is not,

WALTER S BRODIE OF THE BALTIMORES.

as a rule, a profitable period to any of these clubs. The Western association for the first time in two years has been compelled to reduce its circuit from eight cities to six before its pennant race is ended. Had the season ended Sept. 1 the break would not have come. In all the other minor organizations the season will end more promisingly probably. Toronto has not favored its club with the support which its owners believe it deserved, and they have therefore sent the team away to finish the season on the grounds of the other clubs. Usually such a move is poor policy and is almost as bad in effect as disbandment.

But, looking at the whole minor league field, the September situation is wonderful to contemplate. Never since baseball was played were there so many professional clubs in the field at this season of the year as there are now. It shows the healthy state into which the national game has settled after many years of tribulations and trials.

Some wonderful reversals of form have been seen during the past month among the National league teams. The greatest of all is that of the Pittsburgs. On the 10th of August Manager Mack's men held the proud position of second place in the pennant race. On the 4th of September they had dropped into seventh place, or had passed into the second division. The team left home for their last eastern trip in fairly good condition. They lost their first game in Brooklyn, but won the second day in New York. Then came ten successive defeats, which I believe is the National league record for the year.

In this case it was not a series of accidents which pulled the team down, but simply one of those unaccountable slumps in which every man on the nine seems to have lost his batting eye and his field skill. Similar periods of inability, though not of so long a stretch, were experienced by the New Yorks, Brooklyns, Cincinnatis, Philadelphias and Bostons earlier in the season.

An eastern newspaper offered a $50 prize to the first reader who should correctly place the first six clubs of the National league as they would be found on the morning of Aug. 31. The contest opened July 11 and closed Aug. 10. Of more than 10,000 guesses sent in one only was correct, and it was blind luck which gave the winner the prize. When I state that on Aug. 10, when the contest closed, the Pittsburgs were second and the Philadelphias were eighth, and that 20 days later, when the clubs were marshaled for the prize, the Phillies were third and the Pittsburgs sixth, it will be seen why I say the winner in that contest was in blind luck.

As the season of 1895 closes the many weak points in the big professional teams become more apparent. With the exception of the two clubs at the head of the list not one of the 12 is satisfactory in its makeup. The great Bostons, which were looked upon last spring as second to none in their pennant prospects, are utterly broken up and demoralized. Lately accidents to players have had much to do with the team's ill success, but those accidents came after internal dissensions had first put the club out of the race. Something very nearly approaching a feud sprang up last spring and divided the players of the nine pretty evenly. Nobody was able to wipe out that difference in the team, and now accidents to three of the best players on the nine have put the club in a deplorable condition for the closing of the season.

The New York club has suffered from lack of discipline, unusual accidents and weakness on the infield. The Giants have been a monumental disappointment in Gotham. But in spite of blasted hopes the enthusiasm of metropolitan rooters cannot be downed. Thirty-nine thousand people were on the Polo ground to see the games on the four days from Aug. 31 to Sept. 4, inclusive.

Labor day furnished one more proof of the unimpeachable honesty and "squareness" of baseball. On that day the New Yorks and Clevelands met for two games. The Clevelands were the dangerous rivals of the Baltimores in the fight for the championship. They alone had a chance to beat Hanlon's men in the race.

Mark the situation on the morning of that day. Between the New York and Baltimore players there exists a feeling almost of hatred. It is a personal enmity which grew out of the Temple cup series last October and which culminated when a sheriff attempted to arrest Captain Davis during the Giants' recent visit to Baltimore. The prosecutor was McGraw, and Davis escaped a legal squabble only by secretly leaving that city. On the contrary, Davis and Doyle were formerly members of the Cleveland team, and there is no personal ill feeling between the Giants and Tebeau's men.

Now the New York's personal preferences were to see the Clevelands win the pennant. Yet that desire cut no figure in their games with the Ohio team on Labor day. In a long connection with baseball I never saw a team play harder to win than the New Yorks did in both games. It would have been easy for the management to have put the weakest pitchers in against the Clevelands; but, on the contrary, the strongest were called out for duty, and the result was two victories over the club which the Giants hoped might beat their enemies out of the coveted prize, and these two defeats almost destroyed that very hope.

In speaking to me afterward Captain Davis said he realized the peculiar position in which his team was placed, and much as he grieved to see the Baltimores get an advantage over the Clevelands he wished to put his team beyond the suspicion of treachery, and he felt pleased that he had done it.

What other sport is there which can show such proofs of absolute honesty? Is it wonderful that on Labor day nearly 80,000 people paid fully $50,000 to see the National league games in six cities and that the minor clubs did proportionately as well?

O. P. CAYLOR.

THE DARK HORSE OF CHESS.

Harry Pillsbury, the Yankee Expert, and His Wonderful Victory at Hastings.

When Harry N. Pillsbury sailed for the other side not long ago to compete in the great international chess tournament at Hastings, England, no one versed in chess matters imagined that he would do anything worth mentioning against the chess masters of the world, among them Steinitz, Lasker, Tarrasch and Tschigorin. Pillsbury, however, was the dark horse of the tournament. He won 16½ games, lost but 4½ and captured first prize. Tschigorin, the Russian champion, took second; Lasker, champion of the world, third; Tarrasch, the German champion, fourth, and ex-World's Champion Steinitz fifth.

Pillsbury was born is Somerville, Mass., and is a boyish looking man, with a beardless face and a slight figure. His career as a chess player has not been of the brilliant order, but rather one of constant advancement. Pillsbury is 22 years old, and his chess playing dates from his sixteenth birthday, when he first learned the moves of the game at which he has now proved himself to be the international champion.

Addison Smith, a leading member of the Boston Chess club, became interested in the young man shortly after he began to play, and Pillsbury was not slow to take advantage of Smith's valuable experience. He became an active member of the Boston Chess club, and enjoyed a reputation among Boston enthusiasts as a coming player.

Pillsbury's first important success was gained over Steinitz, who unsuccessfully

HENRY NELSON PILLSBURY.

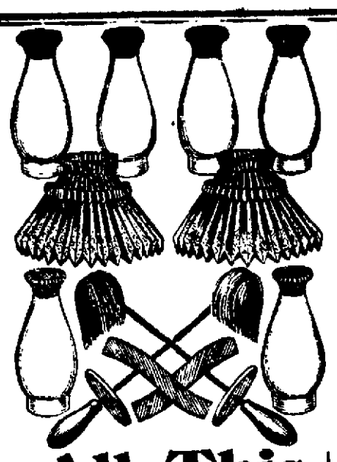
tried to concede him the odds of pawn and move. He was entered in 1890 in the American chess congress, receiving odds from Burrille and other leading players. Young Pillsbury defeated Stone at evens with a score of 5 to 2. He also played a match with Barry, a strong New England player, winning by a score of 5 to 4.

All of the leading devotees of the game played at Hastings. Lasker was looked upon as a probable winner, with Tschigorin, Steinitz, Blackburne and Tarrasch as dangerous rivals, while Pillsbury and the others were in the dark horse category. Pillsbury's victory against such an array of talent is therefore the more remarkable as he was pitted against men whose experience in tournaments and matches was calculated to at least overcome the younger and less experienced players. Pillsbury is an active member of the Brooklyn Chess club, and on his departure for the scene of his great victory was the recipient of a cordial demonstration at the hands of that organization.

One feature of the great tournament should fill Americans with pride. Pillsbury was the only native of the United States in the contest, and he carried off first honors for his country. He is the only native American to beat the world at chess since Paul Morphy won the honor 37 years ago.

Thomas Q. Seabrooke's New Comedy.

Here is the plot of "A World of Trouble," in which Thomas Q. Seabrooke stars this season: Middleton Simpkin (Mr. Seabrooke), a retired gentleman, is the victim of mistaken identity. A woman he has never met claims him as her husband. As he is already married, he is sued for bigamy, and secures acquittal through the disagreement of the jury. He retires to the country for rest, and is unfortunate enough to appear on the scene when a girl swoons. He saves her from falling, and while attempting to revive her is seen by his wife. The girl drops a locket, Mrs. Simpkin finds it, sees the girl's picture within and concludes it is a love token. The locket is peculiar in that while it contains two portraits only one can be shown at a time. Simpkin notices the locket in his wife's possession. His suspicions are aroused, and when he secures the trinket and opens it he finds a man's picture. Complications ensue. They are heightened by the appearance of the woman who thinks Simpkin is her husband, by the presence of a detective hired by Mrs. Simpkin to procure evidence, and by the arrival of a young lawyer, the owner of the locket.



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Bought in the regular way these articles would cost double the money. Give full address, town, county and state. A little book about lamps free

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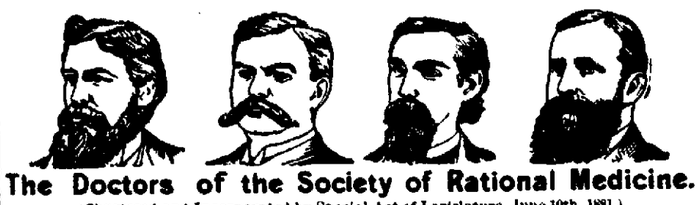
A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

COMING TO MASSILLON.



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A PERFECT, PERMANENT AND ABSOLUTE CURE.

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SEE SEE SEE

How nice and smoothly it runs along. My hand-made buggies will stand fast driving. Drivers for business. Drivers for speed and drivers for recreation and pleasure. All accord in the unanimity of my superb and the excellency of my line of vehicles. We are up to date with the approved modern ideas of carriage building.

Our Repair Department Is complete. It is done promptly on demand. When in want of anything in my line, if you cannot call to see me, ring for Telephone 192.

PERRY H. YOUNG

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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WANT AN INJUNCTION.

The Board of Education Made a Defendant.

ALL ABOUT A CEMENT CONTRACT

It is Alleged That Members of the Board Without Authority, Awarded Certain Work to a High Bidder, Who is Ignoring the Specifications.

Application for a temporary injunction was ready for filing this afternoon at 3 o'clock, the defendants being the board of education of Massillon, T. Clarke Miller, James Corns and W. B. Humberger, as members of the building committee, and Cockburn Bros.' & Co., who are doing the cementing at the State street school house. The petition recites that the board of education is engaged in the erection of a school house on State street, for which plans and specifications were duly adopted in May, 1895. It was provided, among other things, that the cementing of the basement floors, cellar steps and approaches thereto and the floor of the tower were to be in accordance with the following specifications:

"The bell deck of tower will have a concrete platform about three inches thick, with hatchway having combings six inches high and top surface sloping each way from center, this platform to lap over stone sill course at least three inches. Hatchway to be large enough to take bell and frame through. Rear entrance, landing floors and floors of two sanitaries, where not covered with the Smead iron floor, will be concrete, also the stair landing and entrance to sanitaries. All the above to be of sufficient strength to carry 125 pounds to the square inch and to have first class finish on the upper.

"All steps from basement floors to rear entrance landing will be formed of concrete also and finished handsomely on all exposed surfaces. This work to be done by expert skilled workman familiar with the best class of concrete paving work. The materials to be of the best, using none but Dyckerhoofs or Jossens Portland cement."

In pursuance of an alleged publication, separate bids were received in May for said cementing and among other bidders were Edward C. Segner and Eli Miller whose bid was the lowest and best and that of the defendents, Cockburn Bros. & Co., was higher.

The relators aver that at no time did the board accept any of the bids nor did it enter into any contract for said cementing or take any action in relation thereto. The furthery aver that the defendants, T. Clarke Miller, James Corns and W. B. Humberger, without any authority of law, without the knowledge of part of the members of said board and without any right whatever and acting solely upon their own motion, but in the name of said board, entered into a pretended contract with Cockburn Bros.' & Co. for said cementing and the latter have begun or are about to begin said work unless enjoined by the court.

The materials are of inferior quality, are not in accord with the specification, nor are they being combined in proper proportions. The work is being done by unskilled men and not by mechanics, as provided in said specifications.

The relators say that they are injured by reason of the excessive price and by reason of defective material and workmanship. On September 13 the city solicitor of Massillon was applied to to enjoin the performance of said pretended contract, which said solicitor refused to do. Wherefore plaintiffs pray that the court will allow an injunction and that upon the final hearing of this action said injunction be made perpetual.

The petition was drawn by Lawyer R. W. McCaughey, and at an hour too late to prevent the collection of information from the other side. The injunction is sought by the American Granitord Company, who are among the disappointed bidders. Mr. Jennings, of that company, says that his bid was not the lowest, and that he therefore has no selfish purpose in taking this course.

Late this afternoon Mr. Jennings was out securing names of persons willing to appear as plaintiffs and the petition had not yet been filed.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Books for the Coming Year—Author's Days in School.

The board of control of the O. T. R. C. has adopted the following course for 1884-5:

REQUIRED.

I. Pedagogy—McMurry's General Method.
II. Literature—(a). Shakespeare's Henry V. or any play of Shakespeare previously adopted by the Board of Control.
(b). Lord Bacon's Essays—Civil and Moral, English Classic Series, No. 3
(c). Riverby — by John Burroughs.
III. History—(a). Gordy's The History of Political Parties in the United States.
(b). Webster's Oration on Adams and Jefferson.
(c). The Week's Current, or the Cyclopedic Review of Current History.
IV. Science—Gray's How Plants Grow. (To be completed).

RECOMMENDED.

I Report of the Committee of Fifteen.
II. The Philosophy of Teaching—by Arnold Tompkins.
III. The Schoolmaster in Literature.

Every real live, active, progressive teacher should secure these books and become a member of the O. T. R. C. Do not wait for a circle to be organized, organize yourself, or failing in that remit the membership fee, twenty-five cents, to J. W. Gillam, corresponding secretary for Stark county, Massillon, O., and take up the work alone. The county examiners are expected to say something on this subject in the near future. A few simple experiments in chemistry or physics, at the opening of the morning session of school often serve as a cure for tardiness as well as to arouse an interest in the phenomenal everywhere present. The attractive and repellant forces of electricity may be illustrated by the use of a lamp chimney, a woolen cloth and some pith balls or bits of paper. Pupils should be taught to rely upon themselves in making investigations, and go forth in life as enemies of superstitious belief.

In these days of cheap good books special attention should be given to cultivating a taste for the works of standard authors in the minds of the young. Authors' days are celebrated in some schools, while in many others no such thing is ever attempted. With tact and persistent effort on the part of the teachers school celebrations may be carried out that will prove a means of awakening the entire community along educational lines. Material for authors' days may be obtained from the works of the authors, the readers, the school papers and the newspapers.

In some country schools where the old custom of treating at Christmas is still kept up the teacher may make some arrangement by which the money that a treat would cost may be spent in books, magazines and papers for the school. The books recommended by the board of control of the Pupils' Reading Course are all good, and one can make no mistake in selecting from this list. Selections from Irving's "Sketch Book" may take the place of the fifth reader in some grades.

Pupils should be encouraged to read the works of standard authors and report to the teacher at stated times.

A photo-engravure of Washington, Longfellow, Whittier, Bryant, Lowell, Burroughs, Audubon or Irving may be obtained at small cost, and when neatly framed and hung upon the school room wall will prove a means of inspiration to both teacher and pupils.

Teacher, cut the parsing lesson short, omit some of the problems in cube root, true discount or the progressions once in a while, if you can find time in no other way, and give your pupils a taste of good, pure and ennobling literature.

Supt. E. O. Eldredge, formerly of Louisville, now has charge of the schools at East Palestine.

James W. Knott, who formerly had charge of the Mansfield schools, is the candidate for auditor on the Democratic state ticket.

There are 150 pupils in the Massillon high school under the instruction of Messrs. John and Maag and Miss Smith.

Supt. E. A. Jones did institute work in Franklin, Defiance and Fairfield counties this summer.

Wooster University opened this week with increased attendance, and conditions are favorable for a prosperous year.

E. B. Baltzly, '96, is the able assistant of Prof. Bennett in chemistry, while Dr. Mateer has been so fortunate as to secure the services of J. C. Todd to assist in biology.—Wooster Republican.

S. K. Mardis, of Gnadenhutton, is the new examiner in Tuscarawas county.

HER HEART IS BROKEN.

Miss Lung Found at Wooster by the Marshal.

THE END OF HER ROMANCE.

An Elopement Results in a Sad Realization of a Terrible Mistake—The Young Woman Brought Back to Her Home in Massillon.

The romantic adventures of Miss Florence Lung of Massillon have come to a sad end, and she has been restored to her home greatly to the relief of her sorrowing parents. The receipt of a notice sent out by Marshal Markel, reporting the elopement of Miss Lung with one James McKenzie made Marshal Ellsperman, of Wooster, believe that a young woman, who had been arrested with "John Gordon" at Mansfield, was not Mrs. Gordon, but the missing girl. He found her at the Wayne, a Wooster hotel, and his suspicions were confirmed. Gordon, as he called himself in Wooster, had jumped a board bill at Mansfield, and he is now there. It is thought that he is a married man. Miss Lung remained in the custody of Sheriff Garver, of Wayne county, until her father arrived.

Marshal Markel returned from Wooster last week with Miss Lung in charge. She stated that Gordon had enticed her to leave home by pointing out how easily she could earn lots of money by canvassing with him. She also stated that during the time she and Gordon were together the latter changed his name divers times, and not until several days after they had left Massillon did she learn that he was a married man.

THE WINTER CAMPAIGN.

Preliminary Announcement from the Equal Rights Association.

The October meeting of the Massillon Equal Rights Association will be held at the home of Mrs. Katharine B. Focke, East Oak street, Friday, October 4. Every member is urged to be present. The study arranged for this winter is the government of the United States. The following questions are to be prepared for the October meeting:

FIRST LEGISLATIVE BODIES.

1. When and where did the first representative legislature meet?
2. How had the people of Virginia been previously governed?
3. Give a short sketch of the early settlers of Virginia.
4. Give a short sketch of the persecution of the Pilgrim Fathers and their wanderings.
5. What compact did they sign on the Mayflower?
6. By whom was it signed?
7. Describe the town meeting.

In connection with these questions all the members are requested to read Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish," and "The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers" by Mrs. Hemans.

The Isabella Club will hold a preliminary meeting, Tuesday, September 24, for the election of officers. The first regular meeting will occur one week later. The club will continue the study of Shakespeare and will take up the plays connected with English history, beginning with "King Lear." Members who are expected to take part in the programme of the regular meeting will receive their topics by mail.

MRS. ELIZA BACHTEL,
MISS ARLINE WEBB,
MRS. ELLA O. SHOEMAKER,
Committee.

THE MINING SITUATION

Operators Discuss the Miners' Action.

WILL MAKE NO CONCESSIONS.

They Say that Wages Will Be Increased on October 1st and that No Other Increase Can Be Considered—Actual Earnings To-Day.

At the office of the various Warwick companies, Mr. E. E. Fox expressed regret that the miners had gone on record as being dissatisfied with the present state of affairs, in view of the advance already arranged to take effect on October 1st. "We pay nine cents less than Pittsburg," said he, "and as Pittsburg is to go up to 65 cents for cash mining, we will advance our rates from 51 to 56 cents on that date. To strike now, just as business is picking up, would be very unfortunate. The prospect is that there will be a fair and steady demand for our coal all winter and it will be a pity to lose this trade, just as it is getting on its feet. Our Upper Pigeon Run mine is operated for lake trade, and we do not pretend to run it steadily in the winter season, but we expect to keep our Warwick mine going right along. We have been giving fair work to our men there.

"I understand that the men claim that even with steady work they cannot make a decent living at present rates. To meet that point, let me show you the pay roll for the Warwick mine. You can see these figures for yourself. During the month of July we worked 23¼ days, and our total pay was $4,771.36. We employed 137 miners. When I say 137, I mean adult miners and their helpers, most of whom are their young half grown sons, or other boys. But figuring them all in as men, they averaged $34.82 or $1.44 for each working day. In that same month, James Appleby and son the former a member of the executive board, earned $92.82. In August the Warwick mine worked 22½ days, and Mr. Appleby earned $79 97. I mention his name because of his prominence and to show that a capable miner, who wishes to, can make a fair day's wage at present rates. The figures quoted are net, and show just what the miner was able to put in his pocket and call his own."

OPERATOR J. P. BURTON.

Commenting on the action of the executive board of the Massillon miners, Operator J. P. Burton said this noon: "Whatever is done should be done quickly. I wish their convention could be next week instead of the week after. The uncertainty involved in a situation brought about by such a call as the one issued yesterday is disturbing, and both interests are best served by prompt action. I do not see how our miners can expect to better themselves by district action. There will be an advance on October 1st, anyway, under the terms of the Pittsburg agreement. In Pittsburg, cash miners will receive sixty-five cents a ton, and company store miners sixty-nine cents a ton. Those figures were accepted by the miners there as a great victory. Ohio recognizes a differential of nine cents a ton, and as the Massillon operators pay cash, when Pittsburg operators go up to sixty-five cents, we will put up our price five cents, or fifty-six cents a ton. Beyond this nothing can be expected, in reason. I understand that State President Ratchford has a scheme for getting Jackson and Massillon miners to demand a differential over Hocking valley, but it has not yet taken definite form. To put the case in a nut shell, we will pay all that any Ohio operators do, but nothing more. Thick veins in Pittsburg, machine mining in Hocking valley—these and many other features that would fill columns to intelligently discuss, put it beyond the power of the Massillon operators to adopt any other policy. The day of high priced mining seems to be over, and while local agitation may throw orders that might be obtained into other districts, it cannot change broad conditions for which we are not responsible, yet with which we must compete."

JAMES MULLINS & SON.

WOOSTER, Sept. 12.—At the office of James Mullins & Son, Mr. Walter Mullins said that the Massillon operators expected to pay whatever advance was paid in Pittsburg on October 1st, but beyond that they would not go. Whether that advance would be to 56 or 60 cents he was unable to say, that particular point being somewhat mixed.

STATE PRESIDENT RATCHFORD

He Replies to Some Statements Printed Yesterday.

Mr. J. P. Burton, in his interview of yesterday on the local mining situation, said among other things: "I understand that State President Ratchford has a scheme for getting Jackson and Massillon miners to demand a differential over Hocking valley, but it has not yet taken definite form" Mr. Ratchford, who was leaving the city today for Belmont, Jefferson county, was seen by an INDEPENDENT reporter, who called his attention to the above and asked if he had anything to say in reply.

"I have only to say," said he, "that the allegations of Mr. Burton are without authority in every particular.

"We are hatching no schemes, we have nothing to conceal from the world. We do not expect to advance the wages of the miners by trickery, or improve the conditions of employment by a resort to jugglery.

"If this be the impression that Mr. Burton seeks to create upon the minds of your readers, he has either been misled by some untruthful fellow, and gone into print to tell the world what he had found, or what is most likely he is imposing his suspicions upon the public for facts, and in either case he is not doing much to improve the general condition of the coal trade, or the interests of all who are engaged in that branch of industry

"But if my public sentiments be a scheme, expressed both in convention and in open meetings throughout the mining districts of the state, as well as my letter to the miners' Journal of some weeks ago, in which I advised the miners of this and other low coal fields to prepare and make an organized effort to regain at least a portion of what they had lost during the past year, then I plead guilty of scheming and have no apology to make for my actions. And furthermore I intend to continue such advocacy, and will not be retarded from doing so by insinuation or innuendo, and in it I have the support of at least some of the Massillon operators who would willingly pay a differential over Hocking valley prices, providing such rrates could be made uniform throughout the low coal fields of the state.

It is not a question of honor or ability to pay such rates, the public records and statistics prove it. All reasonable Massillon operators admit it, and it is to be regretted that the recent action of the Massillon miners has blighted our hopes, and to some extent has forestalled our efforts, in the successful inauguration of such a movement for the present at least. Yes, Mr. Burton says, to put the case in a nut shell, "we will pay all that any Ohio operators do," but nothing more.

"I would be glad to have him do this, and if he is speaking for the others, have them do it also. Portage, or the Palmyra district pays 58½ cents, with a portion of Columbiana, Jackson and others, paying an increased rate over Massillon operators."

CAME FROM CANTON.

The "Ghost" and What She Was Doing.

A MYSTERY FULLY EXPLODED.

The Reward Offered by "The Independent" Brings to Light the True Story of the Prospect Street Apparition—What the "Ghost" Says.

The shedding of blood and general excitement concerning the Prospect street "woman in black" caused THE INDEPENDENT to offer a small cash reward on Monday, for a genuine explanation of the alleged mystery. Although many investigators were thoroughly convinced that the creature was a ghost, it was thought possible that some other conclusion might be reached, and so it has been proved. The reward goes to Mr. B. J. Graybill, who furnishes the subjoined account, which has been verified by INDEPENDENT reporters in every particular.

"The mysterious woman in black who has lately appeared to several persons in the vicinity of Prospect and Plum streets to be a ghost or spectre, is none other than a respectable lady from Canton, Mrs. Libold, whose mission here is to sell Catholic prayer books. Her anxiety to liquidate a debt upon property she owns at Wooster, O., and the peculiar fashion in which she attires herself is the cause of her being chased until almost exhausted, and the weird name of ghost applied to her.

"During her visits here her interests at the store are looked after by her daughter, who is a school teacher. She generally returns home on the last car, but sometimes her work detains her so long that she misses it and is compelled to remain here over night. A black dress, small black hat, small face and head and a black veil together make her appearance somewhat grotesque, if not ghostly, especially after dark. She has discontinued her visits here, and I hope this will set at rest the minds of those who have mistaken her for a phantom."

WHAT THE "GHOST" SAYS.

CANTON, Sept. 14.—The mysterious "woman in black" proves to be Mrs. Libold, of Canton, who lives opposite the Yohe house. Frequently during the summer Mrs. Libold has visited friends in Massillon, and not being aware that she presented a frightful appearance to the superstitious she has crossed Prospect and Plum streets on her way to see them. On one occasion, no doubt the night that Peter Ertle and the young lady with whom he was taking first reported the ghostly spectre in black, Mrs. Libold says she was followed quite a distance by a young couple after she had crossed Prospect street.

"I remember the instance well," said Mrs. Libold, "for I was rather frightened myself. I had called on friends in Plum street and remained there later than I should, for I wished to spend a few moments with acquaintances in Center street. I started for the latter place and walked rather fast. When I reached Prospect street, instead of turning up to North I walked straight up Plum street and then through the alley in the rear of the Steese residence to North. I then noticed that I was being followed by the young man and lady and walked faster. When I reached Hamel's they had retired and I returned on North street. The two walked past me and stared at me so closely that I thought they must have taken me for someone else. I then took the 10:30 car for Canton."

When informed that she had been taken for the ghost and had badly frightened several persons she was astonished but greatly amused.

COAL MOVING RAPIDLY.

The W. & L. E. Massillon Mines and Their Trade.

The output of coal at the Massillon mines located an the W. & L. E. railway promises to be larger this month than that of any month since the close of the strike of February, 1894. Up to the present time, or as the result of eleven working days, 635 cars have been loaded, and the output for yesterday was 81 cars. During the month of August, 1,100 cars represented the output, and at the present rate the September output will exceed that by fully 500 cars.

A Remarkable Tree.

D. A. Baughman has a remarkable hickory tree that insists upon bearing fully matured nuts by the first of every September, frost or no frost. He brought a bushel to town today, and they were as fine as the finest.

FALSE CROP REPORTS.

Dun's Review Says Government Estimates Are Incorrect.

MORE PIGIRON THAN EVER KNOWN

The Market For Finished Iron Products a Little Weaker, Although Prices Are on the Whole Fairly Maintained—Business Failures For the Week.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their Weekly Review of Trade, says: A slight setback, which may mean much or nothing, according to the final outcome of the crops, is not unexpected at this season. If the government crop reports were correct, the situation would not be encouraging. But not much confidence is placed in the reduced estimate of corn, none at all in the estimate of wheat, and even the most enthusiastic bulls do not think it worth while to quote the government report as to cotton. The fact is that we are beginning to market not far from 2,200,000,000 bushels of corn, though only about 500,000,000 bushels will be moved from the counties where it is grown; about 450,000,000 bushels of wheat, of which the farmers are unwisely holding back a large proportion, and about 7,200,000 bales of cotton, if the later indications are not erroneous, as they very easily may be, to add to the stocks carried over

The wheat crop is evidently larger than the department has estimated, though nobody knows how much larger, and is coming forward with more encouraging rapidity, no less than 5,773,173 bushels having been received at western ports, against 5,446,001 bushels for the same week last year, from a much larger crop. The farmers have undoubtedly been keeping back wheat under an agreement among themselves, but it does not seem a profitable operation for them. Exports from Atlantic ports for the two weeks of September have been 2,417,872 bushels, flour included, against 5,310,926 bushels last year. The price declined sharply, about 2 cents per bushel, with little indication of recovery. The price of corn has also yielded with a strong prospect of the largest crop ever grown, and at 38 cents at New York, a large proportion of the crop will be of little profit to farmers

If we are to have a large crop of grain and a small crop of cotton, it is natural to infer that manufacturers may find large transactions at the west, but not at the south. There is in fact a very large demand for goods at the west, and westbound shipments are unusually large, although the eastbound shipments from Chicago for four weeks of August amount to only 210,318 tons against 222,144 for the same week in 1894.

The largest output of pigiron ever known, 194,029 tons, is apparently supported by a reduction of 54,000 tons in stocks of pigiron unsold, but the fact that the great steel companies have taken large quantities, which are not included in the official statement renders the account of stocks less valuable. The market for finished products is a little weaker, with indications of hesitation on the part of buyers at Philadelphia and Pittsburg, although prices are on the whole fairly maintained. There is a great pressure for delivery of structural products and plates, but bar-iron is still quoted at Pittsburg at 1.45c and tank steel 1.49c. The rapid shipments of Marquette ore during the past week have some influence upon prices of Bessemer products. Nothing of importance has occurred in the minor metals, although tin has been stronger at times with London buying, and copper has been helped by the report of a big sale of lake at 12¼c.

Sales of wool have been 6,147,900 pounds for the week, against 11,311,300 pounds for the same week in 1892, and there are indications that the domestic market is quite overloaded by the speculative purchases made some time ago.

Failures for the week were 187 in the United States against 219 last year, and 34 in Canada against 44 last year.

Discrimination Against American Meat.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Secretary Morton received through the state department a report from United States Consul General Mason at Frankfort, Germany, on methods adopted in some of the German cities to obstruct and discourage the trade in American meats. An agent in Southern Germany for a Chicago packing firm complained to the consul that restrictive measures enforced by local authorities at Freiburg had practically destroyed a formerly prosperous trade in that city. Similar restrictions were threatened at Carlsruhe. An investigation was at once ordered, proving the truth of the complaint.

A Passenger Train Wrecked.

MARSHALL, Mich., Sept. 14.—The westbound North Shore limited train on the Michigan Central has been wrecked here. The locomotive jumped the track on a curve and after tearing 500 feet along the track landed in a street adjoining. George Peppitt, the engineer, is under the engine badly injured. The train was badly smashed up. No one was injured, however, aside from the engineer. A worn out wheel flange is supposed to have caused the accident.

An Officer Assaults a Judge

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 14. — When Judge Moon adjourned circuit court and stepped down from the bench in this city, Deputy Sheriff Poe sprang forward from the crowd and hit him in the face with his fist. The trouble grew out of the judge's action in disallowing a fee and lecturing the deputy on some alleged irregularity.

A Tunnel On Fire.

LIVINGSTON, Mon., Sept. 14.—Muir tunnel, on the Northern Pacific, seven miles east of here, is afire. It has been sealed up and all trains are delayed. Passengers and mails are transferred over the mountains.

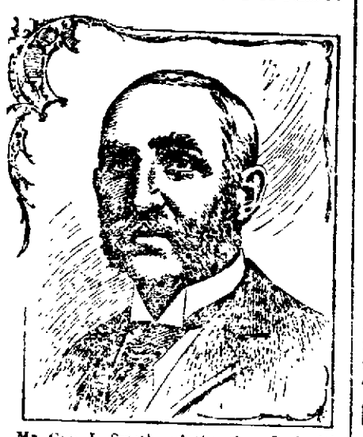
Pacific Coast Quarantine All Right.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Dr. Wyman, surgeon general of the Marine hospital service, speaking of the cholera in Honolulu, said that the quarantine service on the Pacific coast is in a very good condition.

Heart Disease Kills

Suddenly; but never without warning symptoms, such as Faint, Weak or Hungry Spells, Irregular or Intermittent Pulse, Fluttering or Palpitation of the Heart, Choking Sensations, Shortness of Breath, Swelling of Feet and Ankles, etc.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, Cures Heart Disease.



Mr. Geo. L. Smith, of the Geo. L. Smith Mantel Co., Louisville, Ky., writes Feb. 20, 1894: "For about a year I was a terrible sufferer from heart trouble, which got so bad I was obliged to sit up in bed to get my breath. I had to abandon business and could hardly crawl around. My friend, Mr Julius C. Vogt, one of our leading pharmacists, asked me to try Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. I had used little more than a bottle when the pain ceased and palpitations entirely disappeared. I have not had the slightest trouble since, and today I am attending to business as regularly as ever."

Sold by druggists everywhere. Book on Heart and Nerves sent free. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Remedies Restore Health.

CHAS. D. WISE,

Surveyor, Civil and Mining Engineer and Draughtsman.

Abstractor of Titles and Notary Public

Office: Room, - 17 E. Main Street, MASSILLON, O.

To the South

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad will sell tickets on dates and under conditions as below mentioned, at ONE SINGLE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP, and one-way tickets at about one-half the usual rate.

DATES for the sale of tickets will be June 11, July 5, August 7, September 4 and October 2, 1895. Tickets will be sold for the Regular Trains starting from Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis, and from Stations of our Connecting Lines in the North to connect with those trains. Tickets good to return within 20 days.

POINTS to which tickets will be sold are the principal Cities, Towns and Villages in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

Full information cheerfully furnished upon application to

JACKSON SMITH, Div. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, O.
C. P. ATMORE, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.

Sold by all Local Druggists.

Suggestions for those in Search of Health

Get rid of the bondage of habit.

The use of condiments in your food such as pepper, spices, too much salt, do not nourish but create an abnormal appetite.

In many diseases it is not good to partake of too much animal food.

If you are ill it is better to lay aside the use of pork, tea and coffee.

Do not eat or drink when over heated or angry.

Eat slowly. It is not well to drink while eating.

If you wish to increase your fat and flesh drink freely of water.

Do not neglect bathing, and rub the body after a bath until the skin is warm and red.

Have a regular time for rest and eating.

Keep your feet warm, and head cool.

If you are inclined to be melancholy sleep on the right side.

Don't talk against anyone. If you have ill feelings against any person seek to do them a kindness.

Do not think evil of anyone. Get rid of all of your evil suspicions and jealous thoughts. Cast them out of your mind as you would a viper, for such thoughts will injure your disposition, weaken your body, and ruin your health.

Do not listen to gossip against your neighbor, and remember there is something good that you can say of every one.

Do not worry about that which you can not help because it can do you no good, and do not worry about that which you can help because if you can help it you should do so and then you won't have anything to worry over.

Cultivate a cheerful, pleasant disposition, and you can be more easily cured of any disease that may afflict you.

WHAT DR. KUTCHIN DOES DO.

Dr. Kutchin makes the first object of his life to heal the afflicted; the second, to get a well-deserved reputation as a healer of diseases among the people; the third, is to earn a modest compensation in order to properly care for himself and family.

He does all that he agrees to, and oftimes more, and when failure does occur it can always be traced to carelessness, imprudence, or overwork on the part of the patient.

He deals candidly, liberally and honorably with all alike, taking advantage of none as to condition or circumstance.

Last, but not least, he cures after all methods but his have failed.

DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

EX. U. S. SURGEON.

Specialist in Chronic Diseases.

WHAT DR. KUTCHIN DOES NOT DO.

He does not frighten people into doctoring by holding up a plea of a speedy death before their eyes. He does not urge the sick to take treatment when he knows them to be incurable. Neither does he by false pretenses hold the sick under his care month after month while doing them no good.

He does not persuade helpless incurables to doctor out the last month of their lives, or give up their last dime for medicine.

He does not take patients under a so-called false guarantee pretending to charge only for medicine and taking whatever amount he can get, or make the object of his life to extort money from the sick.

HUNDREDS OF SO CALLED INCURABLE CASES CURED!

Thousands of Men All over the country are being slowly bled to death year after year owing to the vital fluids passing off with the urine (water). They feel all run down, dragged out and whipped of energy and ambition, but are all unconscious of where the true cause of their trouble lies. Seeking relief from the family doctor, they are treated for Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Heart Troubles or Rheumatism and Kidney Disease, but to no purpose. They try patented nostrums, but these disappoint them. These sufferers may be of all ages, from mere boys to advanced life, but the majority are middle-aged married men who have worked day and night, as you might say, for years and years. If such will come to the Doctor, and bring a bottle of their urine, he will show them the cause of their trouble.

The Chronic Afflicted must either go to such specialist, or the Specialist must go to them. Statistics show that among all chronic sufferers, not more than one in five hundred ever go to the larger cities to receive treatment, this fact is owing mainly to: The terrible dread the sick have of leaving home and going into the turmoil, noise and confusion of a great city, and the worry and exhaustion incident to travel. Also the great expense of the trip and the unreasonable prices charged for examination and treatment. It is a notorious fact that chronic diseases are so distinct from acute ones that the regular practitioner, as a rule, wants nothing to do with them, and if satisfied with his income, will frankly say so, hence the necessity of the specialist; and that he shall put himself where those patients uncured by their Family Doctor may see him and receive first-class treatment, although unable to visit the city to secure a like quality of skill. The fact that a city specialist visits your county seat, and receives and prescribes for patients at your best hotel does not in the least detract from his skill, honesty, integrity or respectability. For if a man is a gentleman at home he is a gentleman everywhere. Does Dr. Kutchin cure everybody? No! Does he treat every case that goes to him? No! But he does cure a greater percentage of cases accepted for treatment than any specialist of our acquaintance. His business has assumed such gigantic proportions in Ohio that he has found it an absolute necessity to confine his work almost entirely to this State. This enables everyone under his care to communicate with or see the Doctor on short notice at all times.

☞DR. KUTCHIN IS NO STRANGER IN THIS COUNTY HE HAS BEEN MAKING REGULAR VISITS HERE FOR THREE YEARS.

☞ **SPECIAL NOTICE.—In all obscure diseased conditions DR. KUTCHIN requests the afflicted to bring a sample of urine for free analysis. This should be the first passed on arising. Let the afflicted remember that Dr. H. LESTER KUTCHIN visits this country regularly every month for the convenience and benefit of his patients. He can be consulted FREE of CHARGE in his private parlors at the**

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Friday, Oct. 4, '95

Consultation, Examination and Advice, Free
Return visits made every 28 days.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN, COLUMBUS

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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FARM AND FIELD AND GARDEN

UNITING COLONIES OF BEES.

An Expert's Plan For Uniting Weak Colonies In the Fall.

It often happens that some of the colonies are too weak in numbers, and the remedy is to unite two or more colonies in one hive. There are many plans for uniting bees, but G M. Doolittle, a successful New York apiarian, prefers the following for fall use. He says in The American Bee Journal:

In the first place, the queens in a part of the colonies are to be taken away and disposed of in some way, either by selling or destroying them. Having the queens disposed of, wait three days to a week, so the colonies may realize their queenlessness, for some cool, cloudy day, when it is a few degrees colder than the bees desire to fly in, when you will find the bees all clustered compactly, something the way they are in winter. When taking the queens away, take all the combs from the hive but three, unless the colony is too large, leaving only those which contain the most honey The combs left are to be spread apart from three-fourths to an inch, setting them out two or three inches from the sides of the hive, so that the bees may all be clustered on these combs instead of hanging to the sides or any part of the hive. The hive which is to receive these bees and combs is to be also prepared beforehand by taking away all the combs but three or four, those left being the ones having the most honey in them, said combs being placed close to one side of the hive.

When the day arrives, light the smoker and put on your bee veil. Now go to the hive having the queen and uncover it, giving the bees a little smoke to keep them quiet, and leaving the hive open so that you can set the other frames right in without any hindrance. Next go to one of those you took the queen from, blowing smoke in at the entrance quite freely while uncovering the hive Blow a few puffs of smoke around the combs and over them, when the smoker is to be set down and the front fingers placed between the first two frames near their ends, the large fingers between the second and last frames, while the third and little fingers are placed beyond the third frame. Now close up with the thumbs and all of the fingers, thus lifting the frames and cluster of bees all out of the hive at once, when they are to be carried to the open hive where they are to stay and set down in it all together close up to the frames of bees that are in this hive. Go back and get the smoker, and blow smoke enough on the bees to keep them down, when you can arrange the frames, division board and hive, as you like, without very many, if any, bees flying.

Should a few bees stick to the hive you took the frames out of, bring the hive to the one having the united colony in it, and brush them out on top of the frames, as they will be pretty well chilled by this time In doing this you will have to smoke those in the united colony pretty well, or many will fly at you, for these partly chilled bees will throw their poison out on their stings so that the scent of it will anger the bees of that colony that are in the united hive. If you fixed all as it should be when taking the queen away and preparing for uniting and smoked the bees as told, there will be only now and then one that will require this last operation, as all will be snugly clustered on the combs. Close the hive as soon as you have things fixed to suit you, when everything is to be removed from the stand of the colony that was united with the other Some bees will fly or hover over the old spot where home was, but not finding it will return to the united colony, having marked their new location enough on flying out to know where to go, seeing the old home is not found.

In the Cornfield.

All farmers agree that the time to cut corn is about when the grain is glazing and when the stalk is yet green, and that, too, before frost. For the most part ten hills square is about the general size for shocks While all will endeavor to do as much work in a given time as is possible each one will employ different methods in so doing. A hundred hills make a very good shock, one that will stand and keep well, writes an Iowa Homestead correspondent, who tells that he once had an Ohio man cut up a lot of corn for him in such a manner that the shock rows stood 30 or 40 rows apart. They were so thick in the rows that they touched each other On every two hills stood a shock, and it was carried in from 20 rows on each side. The object of doing this work in this way was to have the ground as clear as possible to put in winter wheat He also cut up some 30 rows between shock rows which were 4 by 30. He said that it required but little more traveling to do the work in this way than did the old fashioned ten hill square method.

Linseed Oil Meal.

One drawback to many of the concentrated stock foods is their constipating effects, which renders it dangerous to feed them without ensilage or green pasture Not so with linseed oil meal One great value of this is that it may safely be fed with stalks, straw or other dry, coarse fodder, and not only supply the fat and muscle makers but also aid in digestion The summer pastures are oftentimes little better than "hay or roots" with the grass all dried up Oilmeal is just the food to go with it

"You may accept it as a fact of general application that unpruned tomato plants will outyield the pruned ones" says American Gardening For early fruit it may be wise to prune in some cases.

KITCHEN AND HOUSE SLOPS.

Disposal by Barrel and Cart or House Drain and Cesspool.

One of the chief problems of the average village or suburban resident is the disposal of the ordinary kitchen and house slops. The primitive method is to simply throw them out and let them go where they may. The result is a damp, disease breeding spot located under the very noses of the family, to generate the germs of typhoid fever, malaria, flies and a host of the other ills of the suburban resident. In most cases nature does all it can to counteract the sins of mankind, and these "slop holes" are usually partially concealed and covered up with a growth of rank weeds, useless and unsightly except as they may absorb the disease germs or hide the mud and filthy debris of the slops. Such a condition of things is simply intolerable and should be forbidden by law.

The most common system of disposing of slops is by an ordinary tile drain running from the house sink to a sunken barrel or bottomless cistern of brick or stone—a cesspool. This system removes the filth from the surface and hides it from the sight and for a time at least from the smell. Instead of scattering the wastes to the four winds of heaven it concentrates it in a hole to ferment and rot. The result is the deadly sewer gas and intolerable stenches The cess pool and drain are only tolerable when they are thoroughly drained and trapped and cleaned out at least twice a week.

The third and, according to a writer in American Gardening, the only feasible, healthy and convenient method of disposing of house sewerage where there are no village water and sewerage systems is to lead a pipe directly from the sink to a barrel, the barrel removed by a cart as often as may be necessary and its contents dumped about the grape vines, fruit trees or in times of drought upon the vegetable or flower garden We will assume of course that garbage is burned or fed to the chickens, and that the modern earth closet is used in the house It is really astonishing how easily the slops of an ordinary family may be removed by the barrel and cart and how completely they are dispersed by dumping them on the surface of the soil. It is probable that the slops treated in this way are worth, for fertilizing purposes, all the trouble of disposing of them.

A Trial of Spraying Machines.

In the field trial of spraying machines under the direction of the Cornell station, two classes of horsepower machines were entered—gravity machines, or those that simply dripped out the water by its own weight, and those that carried a pump to force the water out. All the gravity machines failed to throw out the bordeaux mixture. They quickly clogged and became useless. While these machines will handle paris green in water fairly well, they are not serviceable with bordeaux mixture, for the lime will surely clog them unless some force is employed to push the mixture out. The machines with pump attachment did better. The most effective sprayer was a homemade affair thus described by Rural New Yorker:

Last among the mounted sprayers came a rude, wild woodsy affair which contrasted strongly with its painted and polished namesake It consisted of the frame and wheels of an old grain drill, shortened to fit three feet potato rows On it were nailed some rough boards In these was placed a kerosene barrel with a force pump and hose To the latter was attached with proper couplings a piece of gas pipe, resting on the rear of the machine, nine feet in length and fitted with four Vermorel nozzles The thills were stout hickory poles, lashed on with wire. The operator went down the rows driving the one horse, pumping and occasionally stirring the mixture with a paddle All the other machines had stopped for adjustment, or because they could not get on with the spraying. Why would not this rude affair? But on went the "one horse shay, "where one part was as perfect as another, without a stop, save at the ends of the rows and covering 24 rows with the mixture

The Knapsack sprayers, with pumps, did good work, and so did the powder guns The success of this homemade sprayer ought to show farmers how a little display of mechanical skill may save money for them.

Wheat Drills and Seeders.

On the northwestern prairie soils shoe drills are now more used than hoe drills, according to Professor W. M. Hays of the Minnesota station. In some a press wheel follows the shoe. In others a chain covers the seed well The best form, explains American Agriculturist, has a heel so shaped as to make a V shaped furrow, because the soft mud will not then clog the tube For dry lands the press shoe drill does best, while the chain shoe drills are most suitable for moist, heavy lands The hoe drills work best among cornstalks or trashy land Broadcast seeders are still much used for early spring seeding, especially on moist soil which is friable after puddling and drying On clay soils and in dry climates the drill is the best seeder for wheat.

Points In Celery Culture.

It is well known that the celery plant delights in a rich and moist soil, and those who have the opportunity to use liquid manure in the cultivation of this plant have a great advantage over others In addition to this, some cultivators who grow the celery for market are introducing water artificially, and find it to be a profitable practice In this connection Meehan's Monthly cites a grower in Allegheny City, Pa., who has a supply pipe from one of the city water mains so arranged that at the end where the flow commences guano or some other artificial fertilizer can be placed in the water pipes He can get double the crop from the same ground as by the ordinary methods, and stalks that bring a much higher price in market.

SOVEREIGN GRAND LODGE.

Fargo Odd Fellows Likely to Have to Refund Disputed Money.

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 18.—The grand sire of the Sovereign Grand lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has appointed the following special committee on building and halls. J. Otis Humphrey, Illinois; S. T. Parsons, Missouri; Alfred S. Pinkerton, Massachusetts; A. C. Cable, Ohio, and Francis N. Rea of Pennsylvania The duty of the committee will be to report the condition of buildings and halls Lewis Van Norden, representative from Ohio, offered a resolution that a universal password and grip be adopted for the initiatory degree in subordinate and Rebekah lodges, and that a committee of three past grand sires be appointed to formulate the password and grip Objection was made and the resolution was referred to the proper committee

Resolutions bearing on the same subject were introduced by the Pennsylvania and Indiana representatives, but they, too, were referred to the proper committee.

The Arkansas delegation is making a strong effort to secure the next session of the Sovereign Grand lodge for Hot Springs.

A committee of the Sovereign Grand lodge has been considering the Fargo, N. D., difficulty. In 1889 Fargo was visited by a disastrous fire, in which a large number of Odd Follows suffered losa. The lodge of that city appealed for aid to the various lodges of the country, and $14,000 were contributed, presumably for the sufferers. The hall of the Fargo lodge had been burned, however, and the local committee diverted some of the fund to rebuilding. At Chattanooga last year a motion went through, holding the Fargo lodge responsible, and ordering that the money so diverted should be returned to the various jurisdictions pro rata. The Grand lodge of North Dakota attempted to enforce the order of the Sovereign Grand lodge, but the local Fargo lodge appealed from their decision, and this appeal is now before the committee here. The feeling seems to be that no matter what report the committee may make, the Sovereign Grand lodge will vote to make the Fargo lodge return the money.

Ex-Bank President Indicted.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Sept. 18.—John W. Overturf, president of the defunct Citizens' Savings bank, has been indicted for the embezzlement of city money, deposited with him as city collector, when the bank failed two years ago.

Exposed Boodling Legislators.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Sept. 18.—Editor Kohlsatt and Reporter Cannon of the Chicago Times-Herald have appeared before the Sangamon county grand jury, and related what they knew about boodling by legislators. The evidence was all in the shape of affidavits of prominent Chicago business men who swear money was paid for the passage of several bills The evidence was quite sensational and incrimination.

A Baron Accused of Forgeries.

BERLIN, Sept 18.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Baron Von Hammerstein, upon the charge of having uttered forgeries to the amount of $50,000. Baron Von Hammerstein, who was removed from the position of editor-in-chief of The Kreuz Zeitung, the principal organ of the Conservative party in Germany, last April, is supposed to be in hiding in London.

Effective Way to Prevent Lynchings.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 18.—A mob of 75 men made an unsuccessful attempt to lynch Harrison Fuller and Frank Simpson, two negroes confined in the Henderson county jail at Lexington for attempting to outrage the widow Pomeroy and her 16-year-old daughter on the night of July 11. The sheriff and deputies wounded three of the mob, and the crowd dispersed

A Stealing Syndicate Unearthed.

WACO, Tex., Sept. 18.—Captain Joe W Taylor, county attorney for McLennan county, has laid before the grand jury the constitution, bylaws, list of officers and secretary and treasurer's report of an association of negro members organized for the purpose of stealing cattle and horses. Whites are also implicated.

Cherokee Strip Opening Celebrated.

PERRY, O. T., Sept. 18.—Citizens of the Cherokee strip have been celebrating the second anniversary of the opening at Graham's park, near here. Over 2,000 people gathered here and leading men of the territory spoke. Similar celebrations were held at all the other towns.

The Woman Medical Writer.

A London writer, with due respect for women journalists, thinks that the only department of a paper that should be closed to a woman writer is the medical—unless of course she is a medical "man." He goes on to say that the medical columns of any London weekly, it is easy to perceive, are conducted by accomplished experts, but a case has recently come under his notice where a young woman who had failed as an art critic was set to answer the medical inquiries of correspondents on a country paper "I forget to a decimal what was the exact mortality of the district," he continues, "but the proprietor said if she remained much longer on the paper he should have had no subscribers left. One of her replies was something like this: 'To Daisy—Thanks so much for your kind letter Yes The mistake was mine It should have been a quarter grain of strychnine instead of a quarter of a pound for your father's complaint. How unlucky! Better luck next time, but I was so very busy Yes There is no better shop for mourning than Jay's.'"

A Chinese Custom.

A quaint custom practiced by Chinese mothers when a child is restless and does not sleep is to write the following verse and pin a copy of it on each of the four corners of the house that the passersby may read and the child find rest. Literally translated the verse reads

Brilliant sparkling heaven,
Brilliant sparkling earth,
In my house there is a child who cries at night
The gentleman coming from the four quarters behold
Peaceful sleep till break of day
—New York Times.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 17.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 66@67c, No. 2 red 64@65c

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 41@42c; high mixed shelled, 37½@38c; mixed ear, 38@39½c; No. 2 yellow shelled, 38½@39½c

OATS—No. 1 white 25½@26c; No. 2 do, 25@25½c, extra No 3 white 24@24½c, light mixed, 23@24½c.

HAY—No 1 timothy, $15.50@15.75; No. 2 timothy, $13.75@14 00, mixed clover, $13 75@14.00; packing, $7 50@8 00, No. 1 feeding prairie, $9.50@10 00, wagon hay, $16.00@17.00 for timothy

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 24@25c, Ohio fancy creamery, 20@21c; fancy country roll, 14@15c, low grades and cooking, 5@7c

CHEESE—Ohio, mild, new, 8@8½c; New York, new, 9@9½c, limberger, new, 10@10½c, Wisconsin Swiss, 12@13c, Ohio Swiss, 11½@12c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 14@14½c, 1c more for candled.

POULTRY—Large hive chickens, 65@75c per pair, hive chickens, small, 40@50c, spring chickens 30@55c, as to size, dressed chickens, 10@12c per pound; dressed spring chickens, 12@13c, ducks, 12@13c.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Sept. 17.

CATTLE—Receipts liberal this week. 120 cars on sale. The market is opening up slow at about last week's prices We quote prices: Prime, $3.30@3.50, good, $4 50@4 75, good butchers, $4.10@4 40; rough cat, $2 75@3 75; bulls, cows and stags, $1 50@3 00, fresh cows and springers, $15.00@40 00.

HOGS—Receipts light today and the market steady at yesterday's prices We quote prime medium grades, $4 80@4 85, best Yorkers, $4.70@4 75, heavy hogs, $4 50@4 60, common to fair Yorkers, $4 40@4.60, roughs $3 00@4 25

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply light today, demand fair, market steady at yesterday's prices. We quote exports, $3.50@3.80, extra, $3.00@3.40, good, $2.60@2.90, fair, $1.70@2.20, common, 50c@$1 00. Lambs, $2.00@4 50, veal calves, $6.50@7 00; heavy and thin, $2 00@4.00.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 17.

HOGS—Market slow and lower at $3 65@4.50; receipts, 2,800 head shipments, 1,200 head.

CATTLE—Market slow and easy at $2.50@3.15 receipts, 300 head shipments, 200 head

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep market strong and active at $1 00@4.00, receipts, 2,200 head, shipments, 1,000 head. Lambs, market strong at $3.00@4.50.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.

WHEAT—Spot market firm. No 2 red, 62½c; No. 1 hard, 64½c.

CORN—Spot market firm and fairly active. No 2, 38½c.

OATS—Spot market quiet. No 2, 24c.

CATTLE—European cables quote American steers at 11@11¾c per pound, dressed weight, refrigerator beef, 8½@9¾c

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep market active and ½c higher on lambs Sheep, poor to good, $2.00@3.50, lambs, common to very choice $5 00@5.12½.

HOGS—Market steady at $4.90@5.25.

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, September 19, 1895

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel (old)	65
Wheat, per buscel (new)	62
Rye, per bushel	50
Oats	20-22
Corn	45
Barley	60
Wool	8-10-12
Flax Seed	$1 00
Clover Seed	$4 25
Timothy Seed	$2 00-2 50
Bran, per 100 lbs	90
Middlings, per 100 lbs	$1 00
Hay	$14 00-15 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	18-20
Eggs, per dozen	12
Lard, per pound	8
Hams, per lb	10
Shoulders	8
Sides	8
Cheese, per lb	10
White beans, per bushel	$1 90-$2 25
Potatoes,	25-35
Onions	50
Apples	30-40
Evaporated Apples, choice	10-11
Dried Peaches, peeled	12-15
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4- 5
Salt, per barrel	$1 00-$1 10

Chicago and Toledo Markets

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs, active, $3.85@$4 60; cattle, quiet, beeves, $3 40@$5 65, sheep, weak, 10 lower.

Wheat 59¼; corn 33⅞; oats 19⅜.

TOLEDO, Sept. 18 —[By Associated Press]—Wheat, 65⅞.

It's a Grand Success.

The fact has been demonstrated by the thousands of testimonials the Mayers Drug Company, of Oakland, Md., has received since it has sent its famous Mayers Magnetic Catarrh Cure out to the sufferers of catarrh. No medicine has received such an endorsement from the people in so short a time as it did. The makers sell the medicine on business principles, and the patient is not required to buy the medicine by the dozen to get a cure. The Mayers Magnetic Catarrh Cure sells for $1 per bottle, one bottle to last for a three months' treatment 3 bottles is the highest record ever required to complete a cure. General catarrh one bottle is guaranteed. No cure no pay.

This is an unequalled offer, and if you are a sufferer from catarrh get a bottle from your druggist; if no benefit derived costs you nothing. A prominent railroad conductor speaks

CUMBERLAND, Md., April 29, 1893.

To the Mayers Drug Co.:

Gentlemen—Yours to hand; in reply will say that I have the highest regard for your catarrh remedy. My trouble is in a chronic form and expect to use more than one bottle. I used one bottle, which removed the trouble from the head in good shape and am on the second bottle for throat trouble. If I should succeed with the latter as I did in the former I shall write you again in the near future. Hoping it will do for the suffering humanity what it did for me, I remain

Yours truly,
G. J. SCHMUTZ.

For sale by Z T. Baltzly.

Sent it to His Mother in Germany.

Mr. Jacob Esbensen, who is in the employ of the Chicago Lumber Co., at Des Moines, Ia., says: "I have just sent some medicine back to my mother in the old country, that I know from personal use to be the best medicine in the world for rheumatism, having used it in my family for several years It is called Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It always does the work." 50c bottles for sale by P. Morganthaler, druggist.

Niagara Falls and return Saturday, September 21. A first class special train of Wagner sleepers and day coaches will leave Massillon at 8.10 p. m. via C., L. & W and N. Y., C. & St. L. railways. Fare for the round trip $4, sleeper one way $2 for double berth. Reserve berth early; reservations close Thursday evening, September 19 All the best people are going. Tickets good returning five days

News while it is news—red hot, fresh from the wires The whole world is connected with THE INDEPENDENT, and it sets the pace.

Peculiar to Itself.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar to itself, in a strictly medicinal sense, in three important particulars, viz: first, in the combination of remedial agents used; second, in the proportion in which they are mixed; third, in the process by which the active curative properties of the preparation are secured. These three important points make Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar in its medicinal merit, as it accomplishes cures hitherto unknown.

But it is not what we say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. What Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others is reason for confidence that it is the medicine for you.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

From Sire to Son.

As a family medicine Bacon's Celery King for the nerves passes from sire to son as a legacy. If you have kidney, liver or blood disorder do not delay, but get a free sample package of this remedy at once. If you have indigestion, constipation, headache, rheumatism, etc., this grand specific will cure you. McCuen, the leading druggist, 15 West Main street, is distributing samples free to the afflicted. Large packages 50¢ and 25¢.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine Try it once. Large sized bottles only fifty cents at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

In a recent letter to the manufacturers Mr. W. F. Benjamin, editor of the Spectator, Rushford, N., Y., says: "It may be a pleasure to you to know the high esteem in which Chamberlain's medicines are held by the people of your own state, where they must be best known. An aunt of mine, who resides at Dexter, Ia., was about to visit me a few years since, and before leaving home wrote me, asking if they were sold here, stating if they were not she would bring a quantity with her, as she did not like to be without them." The medicines referred to are Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cures of colds and croup. Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, lame back, pains in the side and chest, and Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, for bowel complaint. These medicines have been in constant use in Iowa for almost a quarter of a century. The people have learned that they are articles of great worth and merit, and unequaled by aey other. They are for sale here by Ph. Morganthaler.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G Cailouette, druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says; "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with la grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail, and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use, and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store

That Tired Feeling

Is a common complaint and it is a dangerous symptom. It means that the system is debilitated because of impure blood, and in this condition it is especially liable to attacks of disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for this condition, and also for that weakness which prevails at the change of season, climate or life.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently on the bowels and liver. 25c.

From all accounts Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a god-send to the afflicted. There is no advertisement about this; we feel like saying it.—The Democrat, Carrollton, Ky. For sale by Ph. Morganthaler.

House Cleaning

is considered and acknowledged to be a necessity. The nature of man is opposed to filth If, however, the cleansing of the house is necessary to health, how much more necessary to health should we consider it to keep the Temple of God—the human body—free from the taint of impurity. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is like the thrifty housewife, going through every nook and corner, searching out the accumulated filth; purifying the system and restoring perfect health.

It is the only blood-purifier, liver and lung invigorator, so sure and certain in its curative action that, once used, it is always in favor.

FOR YOUR OUTING GO TO PICTURESQUE MACKINAC ISLAND.

ONE THOUSAND MILES OF LAKE RIDE AT SMALL EXPENSE.

Visit this Historical Island, which is the grandest summer resort on the Great Lakes It only costs about $13 from Detroit; $15 from Toledo, $18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D & C. floating palaces The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, its climate most invigorating Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing $300,000 each They are equipped with every modern convenience annunciators bath rooms, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St Ignace, Petoskey Chicago, "Soo," Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit and Cleveland and Put in Bay The palatial equipment makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A A SCHANTZ, G. P. A., D. & C., Detroit, Mich

Webster's International Dictionary

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Legal Notice.

In the matter of application of "The American Patent Plant and Flower Basket Vase Manufacturing Co.," for change of name.

On September 13, 1895, B F. Roose, C. E Myers, L. H. Spoor, R. C. and J. M. Myers, as the duly elected and acting members of the Board of Directors of the above named incorporated company, filed their petition in the court of common pleas of Stark County, Ohio, therein asking and praying for the change of name of said incorporated company to that of "The American Vase Manufacturing Co.," and for all other proper relief. The application upon said petition will be heard at the September term of said court.

J M MYERS,
Attorney for said petitioners.

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MIDDLE-AGED MEN. Many are troubled with too frequent evacuations of the bladder, causing a slight burning or smarting sensation and weakening of the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examining the urinary deposit, a ropy sediment will often be found, and sometimes particles of albumen will appear, or the color be of a thin milkish hue, again changing to a dark or torpid appearance. Many men, ignorant of the cause, die of this difficulty, which is the second stage of organic weakness. We guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases and a healthy restoration of the whole system. CONSULTATION FREE. Call or Write or send for question list and book for special HOME treatment.

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Sheriff's Sale.

Wm. Greenwald, et al. vs. John Greenwald, et al. } ORDER OF SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale in partition issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction on the premises,

Saturday, October 5th, 1895,

the following described real estate, to wit:

First Tract.—Situate in the County of Stark and State of Ohio, and being a part of the northwest quarter of Section Thirty-three (33), of Township Eleven (11) Jackson and Range Nine (9) beginning for a boundary of the same at the southeast corner of said quarter; thence north along the east boundary of said quarter 88 4-100 rods to a post; thence west 105 63-100 rods to the west boundary of said quarter section; thence south along the west line of said quarter 56 4-100 rods; thence east 105 rods; thence south to the boundary of said quarter line: thence to the place of beginning 58 63-100 rods.

Second tract:—Being a part of the aforesaid quarter and commencing for the same 56 65-100 rods west from the southwest corner of said quarter at a stake on the quarter line; thence north and parallel with the east quarter line a distance of 32 rods to a stake; thence west and parallel with the south line of said quarter sufficiently far so that by running a line south parallel to the west line of quarter and to a stake in the south line of quarter to take in ten (10) acres; thence to the place of beginning.

Appraised, first part at forty-nine hundred dollars ($4,900.00), second part at four hundred and seventy-five dollars ($475.00).

Terms:—One third cash, one-third in one year and one-third in two years, with interest and notes secured by mortgage on the premises.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p m.

HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.
MONG & MCCARTY, Attorneys.

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